THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WEST INDIES.

Receipt of News from Spain—Details of Naval Engagements—Excitement in Cuba.

By an arrival at New York from Havana yesterday, we have the following advices from the West Indies:—

CUBA.

Excitement Over the Spanish Insurrection.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Havana correspondent writes on October 3:—The excitement in reference to news from the Peninsula continues unabated. On the arrival of the Eagle, the whole city was alive, and anxious to get the latest details. When the Cuba, from New Orleans, entered yesterday morning, everybody was on the *qui vive* for a newspaper. Some unpleasant news runs around town with respect to the position of affairs at Puerto Principe. But no one seemingly thinks it probable that a disturbance will arise.

There have been in circulation two rumors, well vouched for, with reference to the head authority of the island, and the Admiral commanding the fleet in the West Indies. It is said that his Excellency the Captain-General and the Segundo, Cabo, at an interview had with the Admiral, expressed a wish to leave Havana and go to Spain, giving up, at the same time, the command of the island to the latter. But the Admiral was unwilling to agree to this arrangement, and expressed his opinion to be that the better course would be for the two former to remain, and follow, as he should do himself, in the path marked out by the course of events in the mother country. Secondly, It is said that one or two officers of the royal navy have been put under arrest for words spoken at a meeting of officers convened by the Admiral, and at which the position of matters at home was discussed.

Last Sunday night a negro was arrested at the Plaee de Ysabel Segunda, because of his haranguing the public on the situation. This is a place where large numbers assemble every evening to promenade. The negro, going over the Spanish news, remarked that the Cubans had nothing in common with Spain, neither the negroes; and while proceeding in this strain, a police officer came up and took him in charge.

HAYTI.

Details of the Naval Action at Petit Goave.

The *Moniteur* of September 27 contains an order of the day by President Salnave giving an account of the destruction of the rebel steamers Sylvain and Liberte by the Haytien war steamer Petion (lately the Galatea), and the capture of the town of Petit Goave, before which the action took place. The Petion arrived at Port au-Prince from New York on the 19th of September, and on the morning of the 20th she left for Petit Goave with President Salnave on board, to attack the Sylvain and the Liberte, lying there, that place being forty-eight miles distant from Port-au Prince. In a few hours she reached Petit Goave, totally unexpected by the rebels, who had not even heard of her arrival at Port-au-Prince, and at once opened fire upon the enemy. The rebel ships were not quite unprepared, and answered vigorously for a time, but the well-directed shots of the Petion had the effect of bringing the action to a speedy close. Within thirty minutes after the action commenced the Sylvain was struck close to the water line and soon began to sink. Boats were immediately sent off from the Petion to save the crew, and in the accomplishment of this act of humanity General Boby, of Salnave's army, and two sailors (Americans) were unfortunately drowned. Two Haytien soldiers on board the Petion were killed. Seventy-five men, in all, were rescued from the Sylvain, which shortly after sank in deep water. The crew of the Liberte abandoned that vessel as soon as they witnessed the fate of her consort, setting fire to her before leaving; and shortly after they had got off she blew up with a terrific explosion. Immediately after Salnave's land forces attacked the town of Petit Goave, and carried the defenses by assault, the Petion helping by a lively bombardment. When the town was taken several places were found already on fire from the shells that had been thrown into it from the Petion. The destruction of these vessels, and the taking of Petit Goave, were to be followed up immediately by attacks upon the three towns of Jeremie, Miragoane, and Aux Cayes, held by the Cacos. Accordingly a circular had been addressed by the Foreign Minister to the diplomatic corps and the different consuls, informing them of his determination, in order that they might apprise foreigners in those places belonging to the national forces that they represent to provide for their safety. Six days' grace from the 24th of September was given to each of the towns to avail itself of the clemency of the Government by submitting to its authority. The circular states that when the other towns in possession of the rebels are to be attacked, the Government will give the same timely notice as in the present instance.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from United States Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the *Herald:*—The statement of the public debt and the available means in the Treasury on the 1st of October instant being now before the public, and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury and myself having been made the theme of much misrepresentation and obloquy, allow me to present a few facts for the consideration of fair-minded men.

On my assuming the office of Assistant Treasurer in July, 1865, the following temporary obligations of the Government were outstanding, viz.:—

Temporary loan	$98,916,845
Certificates of indebtedness	106 706,000
One and two year notes	39,854 230
Compound interest notes	212,121,470
Seven-thirty notes	830,060,000
Total	$1,287,698,545

Of these obligations a considerable amount was payable on demand, and none extended beyond three years from date of issue. Much solicitude was felt on the subject, many predictions of pecuniary disaster were uttered, much of gratuitous advice and not a little of abuse was showered upon the officers of the Treasury. Yet within the time required this enormous amount of impending obligation has been almost entirely liquidated or changed into long loans, so that there remain now to be provided for:—

Compound interest notes	$5 251 930
Certificates at three per cent	65 230,000
Matured debt not presented	12,440,243
Total	$82 922,173

All this payment, purchase, and exchange, involving incessant labor, vigilance, and responsibility, has been carried through with scarcely the slightest disturbing influence on the monetary or business interests of the country. While claiming no particular praise for these results, accomplished under trying circumstances incident to the deranged state of the currency and the business depression resulting from an exhausting war, it is respectfully submitted that they ought at least to shield the officers of the Treasury from continued reproach even if they did not entitle them to the confidence and gratitude of the community.

On the 1st of August last the Treasury held $83,409,917 in coin and $26,644,358 in currency. On the 1st of September the coin had increased to $92,570 901, while the currency had decreased to $15,571 070. Of this amount $72 845,868 in coin and $13,713;684 in currency were on deposit in this office. There was at this time standing on the books of this office to the credit of disbursing officers, subject to immediate draft, $15,058,506. There was the additional liability for $62,200,000 of three per cent. certificates payable on demand, and $12,000,000 of matured obligations in course of presentation, besides the necessity of meeting the ordinary requisitions on the Treasury in the expenditures of the various departments of the Government. Both the Secretary and myself viewed this condition of the Treasury with apprehension. Aside from the receipts of internal revenue, there was no resource for replenishing the Treasury save in the sale of bonds issued in lieu of seven-thirty notes, which had been redeemed in cash, or the conversion of coin into currency.

On the 22d of September the currency balance at this point had declined to $11,100,000, with the probability that a considerable amount of three per cents would be presented for redemption preparatory to the quarterly statement by the banks on the 5th of October. It was at this juncture that the sale of gold was commenced and continued up to the 30th of September, during which time $2,300,000 was sold at prices ranging from 143¾ to 141¼. During this period—with the exception of the last day—money commanded only four and five per cent. on call. On the 30th it suddenly rose to seven per cent. on the withdrawal of several millions in "legal-tender" notes from circulation, and the calling in of gold loans by a speculating clique. So soon as this operation was perceived the sale of gold was suspended, nor has it since been resumed.

It is made a subject of complaint that the Secretary did not sell gold when it was at 150. The answer is that no opportunity for so doing has existed since August 7, and then the Treasury did not stand in need of such aid. Had gold been sold in anticipation and a large currency reserve appeared at the close of the month, would there not have been an outcry from Wall street and its organs against disturbing the market by locking up "greenbacks?" In a market as fluctuating as ours must be so long as we have an irredeemable currency and unsettled credit, who can tell this week what may be the price of coin or bonds the next?

It is a cheap wisdom that takes its stand on the past, and in view of its revelations fulminates censures against what has been done or omitted. The Treasury finds itself in possession of a larger amount in coin than is necessary to meet its current obligations for interest. It is a slander upon the officers to whom the trust is committed to allege or insinuate that they are not desirous of procuring the highest price which the market allows. But who can divine that point? If necessity compels a sale and the market recedes, the Government officers are censured for interference. If it subsequently advances they are anathematized for not getting the highest price. In the one event they are gored by the "bulls," and in the other lacerated by the "bears," and in either event censured in the public prints. If, as in the present case, over thirteen millions in coin is abstracted in a single month from the market by the payment of duties, and only two millions is returned towards the relief of the commercial community, and the aid of the Treasury, forthwith the officers of the Treasury are denounced as in league with speculators, or as charlatans unworthy of the positions they hold.

An honest difference of opinion may exist as to the best method of turning the surplus coin receipts of the Government into currency. No plan has been suggested that is free from objection or liability to abuse. After a trial of various methods, that of sales in the open market at the current price has been adopted, because of its convenience, its general use by commercial classes, and as affording less opportunity for combinations to reduce the price.

But whether so or not there is a palpable injustice in aspersing the characters of public officers upon mere suspicion, because the discharge of their duties brings them in collision with the selfish and speculative interests that abound in Wall street.

The return of five millions of legal-tender notes to the depositaries from which they had been withdrawn, for speculative objects, indicates the source from whence the recent stringency arose. The actors reasoned upon the presumption that the necessities of the Treasury would call for a large withdrawal of currency at a critical period. Their own measures were taken accordingly, with the intent of throwing the responsibility of monetary derangement on the Treasury. They failed in their scheme of depression and profit, although they succeeded in getting the Treasury officers roundly assailed.

I deny, with honest indignation, every allegation of connection with or favoritism towards any individuals or combinations in the discharge of my official duties. I have studiously abstained from making the Treasury an instrument of oppression or profit to any persons, corporations or interests. In the large pecuniary trusts with which I am invested it has been my endeavor faithfully to subserve the interests of the Governments, without interference with that of the business community. Honorable as is my position, it was not sought by me. Responsible, confining, thankless, as it has proved to be, I am ready to lay it down at any moment and without a regret. But while faithfully endeavoring to discharge the duties imposed on us to the best of our ability, both Secretary McCulloch and myself have the right to ask the confidence and support of right-minded citizens, however we may share in the denunciations of the selfish and venal.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The ceremonies at the opening of the Protestant Episcopal Convention in Trinity Church, New York, yesterday morning, were as imposing as the regulations of the Church would allow. The procession was composed entirely of Bishops Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., of Kentucky; Charles Petit McIlvaine, D. D., D. C. L., of Ohio; Jackson Kemper, D. D., LL.D., of Wisconsin; Samuel Allen McCoskry, D. D., D. C. L., of Michigan; William Robinson Whittingham, D. D., LL. D., of Maryland; Alfred Lee, D. D., of Delaware; John Johns, D. D., of Virginia; Manton Eastburn, D. D., of Massachusetts; William Mercer Green, D. D., of Mississippi; John Williams, D. D., of Connecticut; Henry John Whitehouse, D. D., of Illinois; Thomas Frederick Davis, D. D., of South Carolina; Thomas Atkinson, D. D., of North Carolina; William Ingraham Kip, D. D., of California; Henry Washington Lee, D. D., of Iowa; Horatio Potter, D. D., D. C. L., of New York; Thomas March Clark, D. D., of Rhode Island; William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., of New Jersey; Gregory Thurston Bedell, D. D., of Ohio; Alexander Gregg, D. D., of Texas; Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., of Minnesota; Henry Champlin Lay, D. D., of the Southwest; Joseph Cruikshank Talbot, D. D., of Indiana; William Bacon Stevens, D.D, of Pennsylvania; Richard Hooker Wilmer, D. D., of Alabama; Thomas Hubbard Vail, D. D., of Kansas; Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., of Western New York; Charles Todd Quintard, D. D., of Tennessee; Robert Harper Clarkson, D. D., of Nebraska; John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., of Pittsburg; George Maxwell Randall, D. D., of Colorado; Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer, D. D. of Louisiana; George D. Cummins, D. D., of Kentucky; William Edmond Armitage, D. D., of Wisconsin; Henry Adams Neely, D. D., of Maine; Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., of Montana; John Freeman Young, D. D., of Florida; John W. Beckwith, D. D., of Georgia; Francis M. Whittle, D. D., of Virginia; W. H. A. Bissel, D. D., of Vermont.

Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, in his sermon—drawn from the text—"He that hat an ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches"—spoke of the General Councils of the Church, and denied that the Bishops had not the power to interpret or ordain things of themselves necessary to salvation without the clergy and laity. They had no power to proclaim such things unless they were in unison with Holy Writ. The pretensions of Councils to be unerring were wrong, and only brought ridicule on the Church. The Nicene Council, however, promulgated the true doctrine in declaring the unity of the Godhead, which was in strict accordance with the truth. But why trust to Councils while we had the Apostles, who still could be consulted? Were they had spoken there was no appeal, but what they had not settled could not now be settled. The whole Catholic Church could not establish any doctrine not established by the Apostles; the Church was founded on "the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Jesus Christ himself also appeared in this vision in his sacredotal character, between the golden candlesticks, and showed in himself the entire establishment of the symbols once used in the Jewish worship. The mockery by modern priests was not what belonged to the ministry of Aaron. No, we had a great High Priest, who by one offering had perfected forever our salvation. The language of the epistle recognized no sacrificing priests, and therefore no further sacrifice was necessary since Jesus Christ offered himself for the sins of the world. Theresis given to the world a royal priesthood which sacrificed to God with prayer and praise, and which offered themselves as a true sacrifice wholly acceptable to God, which is their reasonable service. There are many titles among the clergy, but none which bring to the mind an idea of sacrificial or mediatorial services. This error cannot be sanctioned even by an appeal to the Fathers; but if those glorious men had but seen how their unguarded expressions would thereafter have been misapprehended they would have cut off their right hands or wished their tongues to cleave to the roofs of their mouths before they would have spoken or written them. Propitiatory and sarcedotal offices were inseparable, that the daily sacrifice which pretended to re-enact the scenes of Calvary were dangerous and a gross error. A mortal pretending to offer up Christ daily was a serious error, and the tendency of the system was simply to make the priest offer up sacrifices for the people. The theory that the ministry was of a sacerdotal character was not sanctioned by the Protestant Episcopal Church; the very name of Protestant showed these, and according to one of the articles of the Church, the pretense of offering up Christ by masses, etc., was a grave and dangerous error. It was absurd to say that because the word priest, as used in the Church, conferred sacrificial powers, and in this connection he quoted an extract from the ordination services of the Roman and Episcopal Churches, where in the one authority was given to offer sacrifice, in the other the simple authority to preach the word was given. The preacher next referred to the power of forgiving sins claimed by the clergy, and denied that any such power was possessed by them. If such were allowed, any man might assail another; and what did prevent a man from assailing himself? A second error was the giving of ecclesiastical censure, which was the same as giving the power to retain sins. He dwelt strongly on this matter, and again referred to the Eucharist as not being by any means a propitiatory sacrifice, and quoted several bishops, who stated that the title of priest, as applied to a minister, by no means gave him power either to sacrifice propitiatory or to forgive or retain sins. He next alluded to the innovations which have taken place in sensuous ceremonies, which merely strike the eye. A minister was not ordained to be master of ceremonies, to value the cut and color of garments, and to bow down in foolish pantomime. But this underlays another and a far more dangerous business, which could only be evaded by going back to the pristine purity of our religion. We maintained Christ as the rule of faith and practice, Himself the only propitiator, and His blood the only cleanser of sin, while His word was our only absolution and intercesssion, and if had these in their simplicity and purity, then we had the true faith. If not a Protestant Church we had no right to be a church at all, and the Reformation would be considered a mere sham. On this platform we must stand and make Christ, as He is, the Alpha and Omega, and the Author and Finisher of our faith.

SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

Opinions of the Rebel Press.

—A leading Democratic paper in Georgia says of General Frank Blair's speech in Indianapolis:—"We regard this speech as the most masterly effort of the canvass; we regard it likewise as in strict conformity with the principles enunciated in the Brodhead letter. It goes even further. It knows that not only ought the Reconstruction acts to be set aside by reason of their violations of the Federal Charter, but mainly because they are the instrumentalities by which tyranny builds its permanent power on the corruption of a free populace. * * * * Frank Blair comes forward like a demigod to appease the squabbles of little men over little issues. He comes forwgrd to lead the campaign back to its proper channel. He comes forward to plead for the people against the machinations of despotism. He comes forward to save them from corruption and the Gold Power. He comes forward as the champion of the white race and its purity. He comes forward as the true knight of American womanhood, and goes forth to battle with the radical dragon which seeks to put manacles upon the free men of the land by depreciating and poisoning the excellence of female association."

—General Blair struck the true issue of the campaign in his Brodnead letter, says the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, and although some foolish Democrats have sought to apologize for or explain its direct utterance, they would have exhibited far more wisdom had they passed his idea aggressively on every stump in the East and West. The *Constitutionalist* explains: —"Had the South kept silent and worked in secret, and the North roused herself with the misplaced fervor and vigor of the South, Frank Blair's letter would have been no stumbling-block in the way of Democratic success. But precipitate Southerners compelled the sluggish Northern Democracy to qualify their pre determined policy of aggression, and assume a curious attitude of defense. Would to G d they had been more alert or we more patient!"

—The New Orleans *Times* complains bitterly of the manner in which registration is being conducted in Louisiana. It says that the people who pay the taxes must be allowed a voice in the selection of their rulers, or chaos will certainly come again. The present Chairman of Registration must be dismissed and a fair registration and election had, or the people will be obliged to take the matter into their own hands, refuse to recognize the plundering adventurers who now usurp authority over them, and, failing back on their inalienable rights, hold a fair, though informal election, and then appeal to their country and the world for a ratification of their acts.

—The Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger* refuses to indorse General John B. Gordon's pledge that, should any party, North or South, attempt to set aside the result of the November election, even though General Grant were chosen, he would offer his sword in behalf of the President elect. It says that General Gordon could carry in a "dugout" all the ex-Confederates who would follow him across the Ohio or Potomac for "this new and for them most unnatural war;" and it adds:—"The South, of course, has no idea of resisting General Grant's inauguration, but if the North or the West should kick out of the traces, we do not see what business it is of ours."

—The Selma (Ala.) *Times and Messenger* says that if General Grant is elected President the Southern ex Rebels will have done their duty in opposing his election, and, unless driven to madness by the measures of his administration will render as prompt obedience to his rule as they have hitherto rendered to the enactments of Congress, and as they are now rendering to the authorities imposed upon them by that body. How prompt they have been and how obedient they are, it does not explain.

—The Richmond *Dispatch* despairingly characterizes the day of the Presidential election as a day of evil, ever to be dreaded from the bitter and violent conflicts incident upon it. Whoever is elected, it says, there will be a joy and a relief when the election is over, for then there will be comparative relief from the disgust, irritation, and distrust which it causes.

—The Atlanta *Constitution* urges the Legislature of Georgia to remain in session until after the election in November, in view of the present peculiar political crisis. It says that the State is in the midst of events which require the utmost vigilance to guard against evil influences; and he who is unfaithful to his trust at such a time the country will not excuse.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.

Prison cases were tried to-day.

John Cadwalader plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of shoes.

Thomas Frisby plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat. Both these characters acted upon the plan of ordinary sneak-thieves.

John Devine was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, who had just returned upon trial to his home, whence his cruelty had compelled her to flee.

James H. Dimes, colored, was acquitted of a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It was alleged that he presented to a colored man a paper purporting to be an acknowledgment of indebtedness to him by the captain of a schooner in the sum of $1800, at the margin of which was a memorandum saying that any one who would advance money to the bearer would be paid by the captain; and upon the strength of this document, and at the solicitation of the prisoner, the prosecutor loaned him $13, and, of course, the paper proved bogus. There was but one witness examined in support of this, and at the close of his testimony the prosecution was abandoned, upon the ground that this was not a legal false pretence, but a mere makeile, which the prosecutor was very silly to rely upon.

—*Judy* propounds a conundrum to Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault:—When a ship gets "scuttled," does it show that it was "carrying coals?"

—An undertaker in Utica had to bury one of his debtors. He got him snugly into the grave, but refused to fill in the earth until the weeping family settled the claim, which they did.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Victory in Connecticut—Destructive Fire in Massachusetts—Prize-Fight near Boston.

Affairs in Cuba—Santa Anna Ordered to Leave.

FROM BOSTON.

Prize-Fight on the Isle of Shoals—A Destructive Fire in Progress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The steamer N. P. Banks sailed from this city at midnight last night, with a company of roughs for the Isle of Shoals, where it is expected that George Siddons and Thomas Kelly will engage in a prize-fight this morning, between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock, for the sum of $500 a side. One of the parties belongs in Baltimore, and the other in Massachusetts. A lot of New York and Baltimore roughs and rowdies went through the city yesterday, and will start from Portsmouth this morning, to witness the brutal scene.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Through a messenger just arrived here this morning from Framingham, it is learned that a fire broke out there about 3 o'clock this morning, which at the time the train left threatened the destruction of the whole of the buildings on Main street. No further particulars have yet been received here.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Large Republican Gains in the Recent Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—The *Courant* says this morning:—"We have now full returns from the town elections. 162 towns voted on Monday. All but Bridgeport. Of the 162 towns, 86 are clean Republican, 69 Democrat, and 7 divided. The Republicans gain the entire registration boards in 11 towns that were wholly Democratic last year, thus gaining the registration boards in 16 towns. The Democrats gain by electing the entire board in three towns that were wholly and two that were partially Republican last year, and a portion of the board in two towns that were wholly Republican last year."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 8—A. M.—United States 5 20s firm at 74¼; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 10¾d.; Orleans, 11d. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales.

HAVRE, Oct. 8—A. P.—Tres ordinaire Cotton, 138f.

LONDON, Oct. 8—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. bid; holders ask 1s. 5¾d. Spirits of Petroleum heavy and weak.

Santa Anna Ordered to Leave Cuba.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, of Mexican fame, has been ordered to leave the island of Cuba. The reasons for this order are as yet unknown to the public.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅝; Reading, 96; Canton, 48⅝; Erie, 49¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 93; New York Central, 128½; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred 38½; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 132. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 110½; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s, 105¼. Gold, 139¾. Money, 5@7 per cent. Exchange, 8¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings, 25¼@26c. Flour fairly active; high grades of family advanced 50c; sales at $12 75@13 50; other grades not quotably changed, and market favors buyers. Wheat firmer; choice Maryland red at $2 70; do. white $2 76; receipts large. Corn firm; white, $1 25@1 28; yellow, $1 30. Oats inactive at 70@78c. Rye firm at $1 40@1 55. Provisions firm. Bacon; rib sides 16¾@17c.; clear sides 17@17¼c.; shoulders 13¾@14c.; hams 20@22c.; lard 20¾@21.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7—Flour, $5 25@6 25. Wheat quiet—good shipping $1 75@1 85. Legal-tender 67¾, 71½.

COLORED MEN.

Their Declaration of Rights.

At the New York State Convention, held at Utica yesterday, the following declaration of rights was adopted:—

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The present condition of our country tells us plainly that the above words are far from being made effective. A large minority of the citizens of the United States are denied those rights which were given them by their Creator. They are taxed without being represented; they are subject to trials by juries which are not their peers; they are murdered without having redres; they are taxed to support common schools while their children are denied the privilege of attending those in their respective wards; they are called upon for the military service of the country without receiving proper protection from the country, and without any incentive whatever of being commissioned officers.

These grievances belie the Declaration of Independence, by which the American people profess to be governed. We have been laboring for the last two and a half centuries to enrich the country without having received a particle of remuneration. We have been promised our rights, but have not yet received them. And we do not now counsel any other means than thoughts, words, and the integrity of the Republican party.

We demand all the rights and prerogatives enjoyed by our white fellow-citizens. We have lived here two and a half centuries, and know only this country as our home. Here we have a few cherished memories, and many sad ones; yet our country is dear to us with all her faults. We demand them from our long unrequited toil; we demand them from our part in the recent rebellion, without which millons more of dollars and thousands more of precious lives would have been spared; we demand them for the protection of our wives and children; we demand them as a large majority of the entire population of the country; we demand them for the safety of the Republican party, with which we shall ally ourselves so long as it continues to battle for righteousness and justice; we demand them as *men*, children of a common Father.

—One of the new negro justices in Florida decided a recent case by fining both plaintiff and defendant and ordering the constable to pay the costs.

—The *Lanterne* is printed at Brussels on thin paper, in miniature type, and smuggled into France in watch cases.

—The New York *Mail* says the most elegant turnout in Central Park this autumn is a phaeton, driven by a "distinguished" Boston gentleman.

SAM WARD.

He is Mixed Up in the Butler-Atkinson Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of the Boston *Post:*—In justice to Mr. Atkinson and myself I beg to say that my despatch—which I trust may be the political hari-kari of Dr. Butler—was not communicated by me. The operators of the Franklin Telegraph swear it was not imparted by them. It was, therefore, "Butlerized"—a vague yet comprehensive word, which I commend to Mr. Bartlett for his next edition of Americanisms. But it being proven that as "all roads lead to Rome" so all wires lead to Gloucester, let us hope that a mailed letter may occasionally escape his prying eyes, until the restless Doctor, though most too old a dog to learn new tricks, shall realize the truth of the adage that "listeners rarely hear any good of themselves," and this Fagin of New Orleans, who recently, under the pretext of a Government commission to Prince Edward's Island, spent some thousands of the people's money to persuade the hardy fishermen of Gloucester that he was the great Nazarene to fill their nets, undertakes to establish an equality between himself and such a well-bred gentleman, however misguided politically, as Mr. Atkinson. Let somebody tell those fishermen that if their ballots return the said Fagin to Congress he will make many an "Artful Dodger" out of the "Oliver Twists" around him, and let it be added for the honor of the country and humanity that I, federalist as I am, and Copperhead as I am not ashamed to be called, advise them to cast their suffrages for the illustrious patriot and seaman whose record of two years before the mast has not ceased, and will never cease to pour oil upon the troubled waters of the mariner's life; and further, that one such lump of rennet as Butler will sour more Congressional milk than fifty Richard H. Danas can set to cream. While writing, I am interrupted by a wise sachem from headquarters, who says:—"Let Butler alone; he is our best card; two years more of him will smash the radical party." In the great cause before us, to hear is to obey, so no more at present from the victim of misplaced telegraphic correspondence who subscribes himself SAM. WARD.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking offices of James W. Tucker & Co, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the month ending 24th of September. Furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co.:—

Washington—Mr H. D. Cooke, Mr. H. D. Cooke, Jr.
New York—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thorn, Miss E. T. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. K. Thorn, Jr., Mr. E. A. Nicholls, Mr. S. Zabriskie (left for New York), Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, L. White and family, Miss Worth, Mr. Frederick Wood, Mr. J. R. Ford and family, Mr. M. Bates, Mr. Charles Rubens, M. P. Schaffelin, Mrs. Susan Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Coggill, Miss Isabel Coggill, Miss Laura Cooper, Mrs. C. E Zabriskie.
Boston—Mr. Alexander H. Rice, the Misses Rice, Mr John Rice, Mr. A. E. Bacheider, Mrs. Bachelder, Mr. E. Lamson and family.
Troy, New York—Mr. George Henry Warren and family, Mr. L. C. Strong.
Brooklyn—Mr. E. W. Fiske.
Erie, Pa.—Mr. M Sandford, Miss L. G. Sandford.
Keene, N. H.—Mr. Samuel Diamore.
Painesville, Ohio—C. C. Page.
Wheeling, W. Va—Mr. R. C. Dalzell
Springfield—Mr. R. V. Merriam, Miss S. B. Merriam, Miss A. L. Merriam.
Baltimore—Mr. T Poultney and wife, Mrs. T. P. Handy, Dr. B. Y. Bring
Ottawa, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hickling.
Philadelphia—Mr James V. Trigham.
San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey.
Paris—Mr. Archard, Baroness Zerbonni di Sposetti, Madame C. Du Bauy and family, Mr. W. H. Shock, of U. S. Navy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868.

There is no change in the Money Market, except that the banks are more disposed to accommodate, and gold has again declined. We quote call loans on Government collateral at 6 per cent. The banks have made public their official quarterly statements, which are of a highly encouraging character, and will be able in the future to grant more liberal accommodations to the merchants. This class of the community, at present, mostly restrict their transactions to cash operations, and consequently borrow to a very limited extent.

State loans were steady. City 6s were dull and weak. Government bonds closed strong at the following quotations: Registered, 1881, 112¾ a113¼; coupon, 1881, 114a114¼; 5-20 registered, 1862 and 1864, 104¼a105; 5-20 coupon, 1864, 110¼a110¾; 5-20 coupon, 1865, 110¾a111; 5-20 registered, 1865, 104¼a105; 5-20 coupon, 1865, Jan. and July, 108¾a109¼; 5-20 coupon, 1867, 108¾a109¼; 5-20 coupon, 1868, 109¼a109¾; 10-40 registered, 103¾a104; 10-40 coupon, 105a105¼.

There was less activity in Railroad shares today. Reading closed at 47¼, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad was also lower and closed at 56¾; Camden and Amboy sold at 128; Lehigh Valley at 55; and Elmira at 40¼. 57¼ was bid for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 44¼ for Little Schuylkill; 34½ for Catawissa; and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which closed weak at 27.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares the sales were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 2 series	105	100 sh Read R	s30. 47⅞
$100 City 6s, New	102¾	14 sh C & Am	128
$1000 do. New	102¾	2 sh Penna R	56¾
$1000 All Co 8s	75¾	4 do	c. 56¾
$1000 Read m 6s, '42-'80, b5	92	10 do	56¾
$1000 Leh Val R bds	93½	140 do	s. 56¾
$2000 Sch N Imp l	78¾	100 sh N Y & Mid	4¼
$7000 Leh 6s gold l	93	1400 do	s b5. 4¼
100 sh Reading	47⅞	24 sh Leh V R	opg. 55
100 do	47⅞	40 sh Elmira Pf	40¾
100 do	47⅞	7 sh Sch N 1st	10
100 do	48	400 sh Leh Nav	27
200 do	s. 47⅞	300 do	s30. 27
100 do	47 94	300 sh Big Mount	5¾
300 do	s. 47¾		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	139¼	11·55 A. M.	139¼
10·50 "	139¼	12·02 P. M.	139¼
10·55 "	139¼	12·06 "	139
11·00 "	139	12·08 "	139¼
11·10 "	139¼	12·10 "	139
11·46 "	139¼	12·17 "	139¼
11·47 "	139¼	12·25 "	139¼
11·50 "	139¾	12·26 "	139¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do., 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 109@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 139@139¼. Silver, 134@136.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; old 5-20s, do., 112¾@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865 110¾@110¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¾@109; do., 1867. 108¾@109; do. 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold. 139¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾; do, 1864, 110¼@110¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; 1868, 109¼@109¼; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 139¼@139¾.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"Money has been in abundant supply at six per cent on call, with exceptional transactions at seven, and commercial paper of the best grade passed freely at seven per cent. The amount of this offering is rather light, and comes mainly from the dry goods trade. On the Stock Exchange there was a somewhat drooping market for railway shares during the forenoon, but late in the afternoon there was a spasmodic movement in Erie, apparently engineered for the purpose of making a market to sell upon preparatory to a fresh break, as it is now known that there will be no contest for the control of the company at the election to be held on the 14th inst., the opposition party having been hopelessly defeated, and at this juncture we repeat our warning to the public to leave this treacherous stock severely alone. Pacific Mail reacted heavily from the previous advance, notwithstanding the announcement of the termination of the opposition and favorable reports concerning the Pacific Mail Company and the prospects of stockholders. The pressure to realize carried the price down to 125 at one time; and a very bearish feeling was shown towards it on the street as a fact. There was considerable activity in Mariposa at improved quotations, the closing price being 18¾. The chairman of the bondholders' investigating committee has published a letter to-day contradicting a statement made by a morning journal to the effect that the trustees of the estate hold the property for the sole benefit of the holders of Mariposa certificates until they are paid in full. The trust deed expressly provides that after the payment of dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon outstanding certificates the trustees shall pay a half yearly dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum to the holders of the preferred stock of the Mariposa Company before anything can be applied to the payment of the principal of the certificates. The contest between the Erie and New York Central Railway is going forward vigorously, and both of these lines are carrying freight to and from Chicago at rates which are insufficient to pay running expenses. The dry goods trade is languid, and prices are unsatisfactory to all but buyers, except for choice imported fabrics. The disposition of buyers is still to limit their purchases to their immediate wants."

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 5@7 per cent. at the lowest rate. Government brokers have large amounts offered, and stock brokers report a large amount of business doing to-day at 6 per cent. At the close balances were offered freely at 5@6 per cent."

—Messrs. W. P. Wright's *Cotton Circular* for Cuba says:—

"In this city our stock of Cotton is very small. There is little or no demand for export, but an active inquiry from domestic consumers has existed each day, and prices are ¼@¾c. per lb. higher on the week, for cotton in store for immediate delivery. For cotton to arrive, even within 48 hours, a difference of a full ½c. per lb. is made, and in some cases a greater difference in price is readily acc

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Field and the Champions.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index.

The *Index* has opposed from the first the childish timidity which would put the gag upon all the eloquent genius of the South and hush up the utterance of the truth by those lips which are most able to proclaim it.

If any man has anything to say why this nation shall not submit to the embrace of a foul despotism, let him now speak.

In one month it may be too late. We endorse every word of the Louisville *Journal* when it says:—

"We are rich in fit champions, though one champion differeth from another champion in fitness; and, next in fitness to our conservative Republican champions, we do not hesitate to place those at whom the radicals, with unerring instinct, have set up their loudest howls. We mean the ex-Confederates. In dealing with the ex-Confederate element of the canvass, our friends at the North, it appears to us, have not shown their usual sagacity. They have seemed to regard that element as something to be kept in the background—to be screened rather than displayed; when in reality, if judiciously managed, it is the greatest as well as the proudest element of our strength."

For in this conflict what is the avowed end of both parties? It is, we need not say, the pacification of the South; the radicals proposing to pacify the South by trampling upon the rights of her people and the Constitution together, and the Democrats proposing to pacify her by respecting the Constitution and the rights of her people under it. Now, in view of these conflicting propositions, where does the South herself stand? She stands as a unit with the Democratic party. She in good faith accepts the Constitution as the terms of peace. The unconstitutional, oppressive, and degrading terms of the radical party she at the same time spurns. It is thus made manifest that the avowed end of both parties the radical party cannot accomplish and that the Democratic party can. It is demonstrated that the Democratic party can give us peace and that the radical party cannot. This fact is the capital fact of the canvass. Its realization by the Northern people would alone extinguish the last hope of the radicals.

And to make the Northern people realize it, who are so fit as the representative men of the South? Nobody, it seems clear to us; and if those men, instead of having been left to address their fellow-sufferers at home, where the harrowing details of the situatien are but too familiar, and the temptation to intemperate language is all but irresistible, had been called to the North, and appointed to lay before the Northern people the true situation of the South and the true sentiments of her people, the radicals, we verily believe, would now be howling at Southern oratory out of the other side of their mouths. We have no shadow of doubt of it. The truth is, the Northern people could not meet the representative men of the South face to face, and learn from their lips not only the tale of Southern woe and desolation, but the assurance of Southern allegiance, and still credit the radical calumnies. They would thoroughly realize the calumniousness of the whole brood. And they would repudiate alike the calumnies and the calumniators.

In neglecting to call to the North the representative men of the South, therefore, we feel that our Northern friends have committed a grave mistake. They have shrunk from a masterly expedient as if it were big with ruin. But it is not yet too late to correct the mistake. We hope that it will be promptly corrected. We commend its prompt correction to the attention of the Democratic State Committees of Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania. Let our ex-Confederate champions join our conservative Republican champions in the field of conflict, and fight with them side by side. Let Wade Hampton, for example, speak in Pennsylvania with Edgar Cowan; let General Gordon speak in Indiana with Senator Doolittle; and let B. H. Hill speak in Ohio with James Dixon. It would not merely disarm the radicals, but disable them. Our true policy is, and has been, to manifest the courage of our opinions. Let us take the bull by the horns, and he cannot be made to gore us. Let us firmly grasp the nettle in our hands, and it will not sting us.

The Final Stage.

From the N. Y. Times.

The war, says General McClellan, "was only the first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long engaged." Why did the General, in his farewell to Democracy, fail to complete the statement? He does not confound the close of the war with the close of the contest for supremacy. Armed hostilities were but "the first epoch," the final result remains to be reached; and he evidently comprehends at a glance the influences that are at work to neutralize the gains of victorious loyalty. The disgust excited by the condemnation of the war as a failure is intensified by the proposal of the same party to turn over the Government to Rebels, and to undo the work of the Union armies. It is not surprising that the General declined to participate in proceedings designed to glorify a cause championed by the Rebel leaders, or that he seized the occasion to announce his retirement from the complications of party politics. He is only one of thousands of Democrats whom the present attitude of the party has permanently alienated.

The prime blunder of Mr. Seymour's managers is in the dependence they have placed upon the gullibility of the people. They assumed that all they had to do was to shout "Constitution" incessantly, and to represent themselves as its advocates and defenders. They rejected Hood's doctrine, that "a daw is not a religious bird because it cries 'caw' from a church steeple," and really seemed to imagine that under the pretense of upholding the Constitution they might with impunity play into the hands of the Southern malcontents. On this presumption they acted in constructing the platform and making the nominations. But the pretense has not deceived anybody. In judging between the parties, the people estimate by things, not by words. And when it was found that, under the plea of guarding the Constitution and the Union, the Democrats were preparing to consign both to the treacherous keeping of men who fought four years for their destruction, the decision in favor of Grant was rendered in advance. On another basis, there might have been room for a keen conflict. The details of policy would have afforded materials for debate, and would have allowed differences of opinion among men substantially agreed on the general principles of government. But the Democratic choice precluded argument and ended all excuse for doubt. It was no longer a struggle between parties in either of whose hands the peace of the country would be safe; but a struggle between those who saved the Union and those who would renew the assault upon it with a certainty of producing civil war. From that moment the election of Grant was assured, the only open question being as to the extent to which Democratic frauds in the Middle States and Democratic outrages in the Southern States may affect his majority.

Army Interference in the Elections.

From the National Intelligencer.

Army officers have as much right as other men to opinions in politics, and to the expression of them in a manner not inconsistent with the obvious proprieties of their position and the discharge of its duties. General Schofield is no exception to the rule; but he and General Sherman, and the very few others of the old army who choose to forget the warfare of radicals upon its best soldiers, cannot profess non-interference in the elections, and yet write letters for the radical cause and candidates, and be more or less with the latter in their electioneering tours, as has been General Sherman with Grant.

General Sickles, an officer of the regular army, has been permitted by General Grant, while acting as Secretary of War, and also by General Schofield, to do nothing else but make electioneering speeches wherever elections have taken place. His expenses, if not much more, have been paid by the radical party. There are, perhaps, others of the party of lesser note that have been playing the same game. We say this for the benefit of the New York *Tribune*, which complained recently of General Gordon Granger for a solitary remark or two of his, on the occasion of a serenade, in favor of Seymour and Blair. The finest spirits of the old army, who have written letters in the same direction, have justification for their course, if any were needed, in the action of their *pro tempore* superior, General Schofield, acting Secretary of War. We now refer to his letter for its remarkable recognition of conservatism where no conservatism exists.

"He must have optics sharp, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

Intelligent men will smile at the utter inconsistency of General Schofield's letter, in the respect of its supporting Grant and approving the Chicago platform, but will have hope, should the radical party succeed, for the cropping out of the sort of conservatism, under General Grant's auspices, that is indicated in the following passage:—

"I have not been without serious apprehensions that, by forcing upon the country extreme radical theories, the stability of the Government might be endangered. Great reforms require time for their full development—time in which theories may be analyzed, and that which is sound and of practical utility separated from the unsound and chimerical. Wisdom and moderation in Congress will now give the country restoration and peace."

Rebel Outrages.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Each day's record of the bloodshed at the South grows longer and longer. Yesterday morning we printed details of the murders in the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, showing a wholesale slaughter of negroes and a determination to drive every white Unionist from Opelousas; the shocking story of the murder of a bridegroom and serious wounding of a bride at her parents' house, in the presence of her friends, and in the very midst of the nuptial ceremony; and the killing of several negro convicts on the line of the Central Virginia Railroad. The Rebel uprising at the South grows day by day more bloody and alarming. In the turbulence they have aroused, it is not always possible to see who are the parties immediately at fault. But we know who fanned this spirit into its present lurid flame. We know who resolved in Tammany Hall that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void. We know who declared that we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts—that we must compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South and disperse the carpet-bag State Governments. Freemen of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana! show the South next Tuesday that the vast majority at the North do not approve these revolutionary councils, and are horrified at their murderous results.

Party Patriotism.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The party which proves its patriotism by striving to depreciate the credit of its Government is as unfortunate in the time as in the manner of its attack. In the midst of the Democratic rejoicings over the declaration of an irresponsible but pretentious manufacturer of campaign documents, that we were running deeper and deeper in debt, and were in reality bankrupt, comes the monthly statement of the public debt by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ruined as we are beyond possibility of rescue, we have contrived in the last month to pay off a round million of our debt, besides paying all current expenses as they occur. If we leave out of the account the Pacific Railroad bonds, which are not actual debt, since we have satisfactory guarantee for their repayment, the decrease of the national debt in the last month is over five million dollars! Sure as we are, according to Delmar, to have heavier expenditures and lighter receipts, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury announces his belief that this month our receipts will be heavier than in the past one, that our expenditures will be lighter, and that in consequence a yet larger reduction of the national debt will be secured!

Republicans! every slanderous invention of the public enemy recoils with ten-fold force upon his own head. The official figures now given by the Secretary of the Treasury himself show that the late carnival of falsehood about the national finances is utterly groundless. Steadily and surely the struggling ship, in spite of treachery in the crew and false lights on the shore, makes into harbor! Courage, friends! Let us work all together for one week more, and next Tuesday the good craft will round to in safe anchorage!

What of the Canvass?

From the N. Y. World.

The confident spirit which prevails among the Democracy in the States where elections are to be held next week is justified by the visible indications of the canvass, and confirms the expectation we have constantly cherished, that the Democratic strength would be progressively developed, and the party grow stronger and stronger, up to the day of the Presidential election. Paley has a quaint illustration of the different effects on human happiness of growing or diminishing means. A begins life with an income of 100 pounds a year, which goes on increasing till he at last dies with an income of 1000 pounds a year. B, on the other hand, begins with 1000, which gradually dwindles till he ends with 100. These two men may each have the spending of the same sum of money, but they derive very unequal amounts of satisfaction from it. It makes a great difference at which end you begin. This illustration applies to the relative strength of the two parties in this Presidential canvass. The Republican party was stronger at the outset than it has been any day since, or than it will be again. The Democratic party was weakest on the very next day after the nominations, and has been gaining in unity, discipline, vigor, courage, and numbers from that day to this. Whatever its strength may have been in September, at the time of the Maine election, it is greater now; and however well we may do in the State elections next week, we shall do much better in November.

This opinion rests on various considerations, some of which we will state.

In the first place, we were late in the canvass, without any clear indications beforehand of the nature of our platform or the persons of our candidates. The Republican party had pretty unanimously settled upon Grant as early as February, and by the time of his formal nomination in May the feeling in his favor had risen as high as it was likely to go. Everything favorable to him had been made the most of during the preceding year, by the Republican journals that had advocated his nomination; and the public mind had become quite familiar with it. Mr. Seymour's nomination, on the other hand, was unexpected, and gave to many minds a shock. Had the election been held three days afterwards he would not have received as many votes by thirty per cent. as will be given to him in November. Some time was requisite for portions of the party to outgrow their previous preference for other candidates. Some time was also necessary for exploding the libels invented against Governor Seymour during the war. While his antagonist stood as high in public favor as he could ever become, time and effort were necessary for bringing the character of Mr. Seymour before the country in its true light. Grant could gain nothing in personal estimation during the canvass; Seymour could gain much, for none of our public men have been more unjustly and wantonly aspeared.

In the next place, the issues of the campaign stood in a light much more favorable to the Republicans at the beginning of the campaign than they have since, or can again. Up to July, there were no clearly exhibited symptoms of the sudden break-down of the negro State Governments by their own inherent weakness. The Chicago Convention understood their defects so little that it put in the foreground of the Republican platform warm congratulations on the triumphant success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress. Even so late as the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, an astute, practical man like General Blair could discover no method of displacing the negro governments but by military force. The course of events in the South is wonderfully enlightening public opinion since. Any Republican who should now congratulate the country on the happy success of reconstruction would be laughed to scorn as a simpleton. Nor would an opponent of the scheme who should now proclaim that nothing but military force is adequate to upset it, gain any respect for his opinion. In all such matters experience is the great teacher; and everybody is wiser now on the subject of reconstruction than anybody was three or four months ago. Experience has shown that the problem how negro governments shall be overthrown is not difficult. The difficulty is, to discover any method by which they can be sustained. They have a constant tendency to tumble, like an ill-built tower, spontaneously into ruins. Force is not needed to demolish them; but it is doubtful whether any force could be sufficient to keep them standing. It is demonstrated that the public sentiment of the South is so unalterably hostile to them, that a great standing army will have to be maintained in that section so long as any attempts are made to keep them in existence.

Before the canvass opened, these reconstructed governments were regarded as a "fixed fact," which it would require revolutionary measures to disturb. The progress of events has shown that the "fixed fact" is the immovable repugnance of the Southern people to the permanence of the system. The aspiration of the country is for peace, as was recognized in the closing sentence of General Grant's letter of acceptance. At the time that letter was written the prevalent impression was that the new governments were established, and that armies, if used at all, could be employed only for their demolition. But it has now become evident that if armies are used at all, it must be to keep the negro governments in existence. Peace can come only by abandoning an abortive experiment. That part of the people who are tired of the burden of armies, can find the relief they seek only by such a change of policy as will ensue on the election of a Democratic President. The election of General Grant would pledge the Government to four years' longer persistence in a fruitless, odious, exasperating experiment. The country sees already what its effect is on the public sentiment of the South, and the longer it is continued the more inveterate and stubborn will be the opposition to it. Peace must, therefore, come in a very different direction from what was supposed at the outset of this canvass, when the practical operation and crumbling weakness of the new governments had not been disclosed. Every day strengthens the feeling of the country that Congressional reconstruction is *not* peace. Every day of the canvass, therefore, improves the prospects of the Democratic party.

In the third place, the Democracy constantly grow in favor by exposures of the waste, extravagance, and prodigality of the Republican party. This is a mode of appeal that comes home to the business and pockets, to the tables, firesides, and comfort of the whole body of taxpayers. The enormous revenue raised and squandered is felt to be a great scandal as well as a great burden, and the longer the canvass continues the more thorough will be the conviction that relief is impossible without a change of rulers.

The elections next week will show an immense progress in public opinion on all these subjects; but great as will be the demonstrated gains of the last month, those of the ensuing month will be greater. The Republican party was at the height of its influence at the beginning of the canvass, and, in spite of its strenuous exertions, it has not maintained its own; while the Democracy have been constantly gaining, and will gain more and more as the issues are better understood.

Reaction in the South in Favor of General Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We gave yesterday an article from a staunch Democratic paper, published in Louisville, Ky., advising the Southern people not to act too rashly in view of the election of General Grant to the Presidency, but to take the situation philosophically, satisfied that what they consider will be the rule of a despotism will be better than the rule of a mob. It is quite evident that the Southern press, as well as the Southern leaders generally, are beginning to realize the fact that General Grant will be elected, and are putting their houses in order accordingly. This sentiment is spreading in Virginia, where General Grant is regarded as an object of no such hideous mien as they have been picturing him. There the politicians are cast aside and the people are beginning to turn their attention to railroad and commercial enterprises, to local, agricultural, and other improvements, so that we may in a brief period again see this fine old Commonwealth, shorn, perhaps, of a portion of her broad domain, but still the "Italy of this Continent," bloom and prosper as she has in her palmy days. In North Carolina we notice that the probabilities of Grant's election are not creating so much alarm as was exhibited some time ago, and that quite lately a prominent Democrat and a distinguished Confederate officer have come out in his favor. In fact, throughout the South, instead of the planters adopting the advice of some silly people and abandoning their plantations and homes in case of Grant's election, wiser counsels are prevailing, and they are beginning to think that that event will not bring so much of a shower after all. Upon one thing we think our Southern friends may rely, and that is, in case a contest should arise as to which race shall have the supremacy in the South, and General Grant is called upon to decide, Sambo will have to go to the wall. Altogether, we believe it would be well for the South to regard General Grant as a friend, a mediator and pacificator, rather than an enemy, a despot and destroyer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. E. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7½ o'clock. Physicians, Students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. A few perpetual Scholarships for sale very cheap. Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 923 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. 10 3 6t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69. The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140

R. E. ROGERS M. D., Dean Medical Faculty.

10 5 6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

10 8 tuthsl&o E. W. CLARK, President.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street 10 3 stuth 1m*

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
CITY TICKET.
MAYOR.
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD PELTZ.
CITY CONTROLLER.
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER McCUEN
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR.
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.
CONGRESS.
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Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
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Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 9t
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ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

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Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

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References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

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N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 10 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT streets.—Fall Quarter will commence MONDAY, October 12. Names of new pupils must be entered this week. 10 5 5

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 748 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 264 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

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LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 1t

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 2t

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Yesterday was the second day of the New Market meeting. In the first race, for the royal stakes of 200 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds, Sir J. Hawley's colt Blue Gown walked over. In the second race, for Clearwell stakes of thirty sovereigns each, for two year-olds, nine horses entered. The race was won by Heather Bell. The following is the summary: Heather Bell, 1; K. Martingal, 2, Lestphir, 3. Betting just before the race was two to one against Heather Bell, three to one against Martingal, and three to one against Lestphir.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that the committee appointed by the last House of Commons on the subject of land laws in Ireland will report to the next session at an early day, and that the Ministers will bring in a bill to adjust the question as soon as possible.

An explosion occurred to-day at Barnsley, in a building used for the manufacture of fireworks. The building was utterly destroyed. Five dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and seven other persons are badly injured.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Advices from China by the overland mail state that the Emperor has opened the port of Chifan, on the Gulf of Pechite, to foreign trade.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 7.—At the races to-day the Czarovitch stakes were won by Cecil, Retribution second, Nelusko third, Blueskin fourth, and the Spy fifth. Time, 2.12. Distance 2¼ miles. The Bedford stakes were won by Typhoon, beating Misadventure and Admiral Rous' filly. The select stakes were won by Typhoon, and the Beaufort stakes by Mr. Morris' colt. The Middlepark plate of one thousand sovereigns was won by J. Hawley's colt. The sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns was won by Nightyar. The Windsor stakes were won by Masaniello.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Advices from Rio Janeiro mention a rumor that Lopez has been defeated by the allies, and been obliged to retire from his position at San Fernando.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—A report from Spain says: Carlists are agitating the Basque Provinces, and Arragon and some local Juntas have issued protests against the supremacy of Marshal Serrano.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The Provisional Junta will free the children of blacks, in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery in the colonies by the Cortes.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The provisional government has organized, with Serrano as Prime Honorary President, Aguirrre as Acting President, Rebero and Vigo Armigo appointed Vice Presidents. Figeurola has been made Minister of Finance. It is said that Mori, formerly of Brava's Cabinet, has given in his adhesion to the provisional Junta. Sagasta, Rivero, Losenzarra and Agato have joined the Ministry.

PESTH, Oct. 7.—Embassadors of various foreign Powers resident at Vienna, and Mr. Bancroft, American representative at Berlin, have united in an address to M. Deak, which will be presented on the occasion of his banquet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Attorney General Evarts returned last night, and resumed his duties to-day.

General Dyer Relieved.

Secretary Schofield has relieved General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance Bureau, from duty during the session of the Court of Inquiry in his case.

General Hancock

telegraphed to the Secretary of War to-day that he would endeavor to be here on Monday next, to take his seat as a member of the Court.

Revenue Appointments.

Charles Farwest was to-day appointed storekeeper of the First district and Joseph Butcher storekeeper of the Second district of Pennsylvania.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Lee, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was sent by Major Hutchins, in charge of the Bureau here, to investigate the troubles at Opelousas, reported this morning that the immediate cause of the outbreak was a personal difficulty between the editor of the St. Landry Progress, a Republican paper, and three citizens, growing out of offensive articles. The editor, named Bently, who was also a school teacher, was caned.

A report got abroad that Bently had been killed, causing much excitement, and bringing together a number of the freedmen. These were ordered by citizens to disperse, which most of them did. One body, however, of twenty-five or thirty, refused to disperse when ordered, and a fight ensued, in which two negroes were killed and four or five wounded, and five or six whites wounded, two very severely, and a number of horses belonging to the whites killed. Eight of the colored men were captured and lodged in jail, the balance escaping.

During the excitement the material of the St Landry Progress was scattered and a portion destroyed. The troubles existed only in the parish of St. Landry. In a radius of twenty miles from Opelousas and the adjoining parishes quiet exists Lieutenant Lee reports that he could learn of but two whites killed and eight or ten wounded; five negroes killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, but expressed an opinion that the number of casualties will exceed these, as the negroes in some instances resisted the disarming and had to be overpowered. None of the white Radicals suffered except Bently, and he only in the loss of printing material and the caning he received. Lieutenant Lee reports that quiet is restored, and everybody pursuing ordinary avocations, and no further trouble is apprehended. The white inhabitants of the parish outnumbered the blacks. Armed mounted patrols are still kept us.

From Connecticut.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 7.—The first session of the American Board of Foreign Missions opened to-day. The Rev. S. B. Treat, of Boston, made an appeal in support of missions, reciting what had been done, etc.

William E. Dodge made an address, and concluded by moving that Mr. Treat's appeal be referred to a committee, and that the subject be open for discussion. S. B. Chittenden, of New York, also made an address. After some other speeches, Judge William Strong, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee appointed last year on disabled missionaries and missionary children, read a report reviewing what had been done under the rule of 1835. He reported against a home to be supported by the Board, and against the entire support of children of missionaries. He also reported against a seminary devoted to the reception and education of missionary children, and recommended adherence to the established rules of the Board, and that, in view of the increased expense of living, the fixed appropriation for the support of children be substantially increased.

Doylestown Fair.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 7.—Although the weather looked very unfavorable this morning, visitors began coming into town at an early hour, and continued to pass out to the Fair grounds until noon. The number of visitors to-day was estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. Every department at the Fair is more than filled, and the display exceeds anything of the kind at any Fair held in this part of the country.

In cattle, sheep and swine the display is exceedingly large and varied, and the stalls and pens are all well filled. Among the cattle are some splendid specimens of imported stock. There is almost an endless variety of poultry of all kinds.

The display of agricultural implements is the largest and best ever exhibited at any Fair in eastern Pennsylvania. More than twenty different mowing and reaping machines alone were represented by their different agents. In the building every department is represented. There is a fine display of carriages from different manufacturers. Five or six of the most popular sewing machine companies are on hand, with machines in full operation.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The Republican demonstration set for to-night has been postponed until Saturday night on account of the weather.

Ex-Senator Harlan is speaking at the Tannery to a large audience.

A slight snow fell at St. Joseph to-day.

A meeting of the general railway ticket agents was held here to-day, a large number attending, but nothing was done but to decide on Chicago as the next place of meeting in March.

From Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 7.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting assembled in central Pennsylvania took place here to-day. At early dawn the freemen from the country began to pour in, and before noon every part of the city was filled to overflowing.

After the procession had marched through the principal streets, Governor Geary, Major A. M. Hancock and William H. Armstrong spoke from the stand in front of the Court-house; Governor Pollock and Hon. W. L. Dennis spoke in the Court-house, and Colonel Case, H. D. Watson and Major R. H. Skenk spoke from the verandah of the First National Bank; but notwithstanding these arrangements, but a small portion of the immense gathering could hear the speakers.

In the evening a torchlight procession took place There were about 3000 lights, and the different delegations were headed by bands of music. The tanners and different mechanics appeared in full working in wagons. Whilst this was going on Governor Curtin addressed a crowded court room. His remarks were most enthusiastically received. Dr. William O'Doane followed in an address to the crowd. Lycoming county will not give the Democracy more than 200 majority on Tuesday next.

From Ohio.

TOLEDO, Oct. 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, held to-day, the following directors were elected: A. Boody, New York; A. M. White, A. B. Baylis, J. H. Knox, William Kidd, J. R. Jessup, W. J. Schenck, T. R. Butler, New York; William Mason, Taunton, Mass.; C. M. Smith, C. A. Savage, Illinois; James Shears, George C. Ruland, W. Colburn, J. N. Drummond, Ohio. The Board elected the following officers: A. Boody, President; Warren Colburn, Assistant President; J. N. Drummond, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer; George H. Burrows, General Superintendent; C. H. Pierce, New York, Transfer Agent.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—Ex-Secretary Stanton and Governor Hayes, of Ohio, are at the Kennard House, and will address the Republican mass meeting to-morrow. The indications are that the meeting will be extraordinarily large, and preparations for an illumination along the line of the procession are very general.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—In the cases of Edward J Keenan, Deputy Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and others, charged by Hon John Covode with colonizing voters in his district, to-day, before the hearing, the charges were withdrawn and the defendants discharged, the prosecutor paying the costs.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—A serious riot occurred to-night about nine o'clock, while a Republican torchlight procession was passing along Wylie street, which, when near the tunnel, was assailed by a mob, when a severe fight ensued. Stones and missiles flew in every direction, clubs were freely used, and about forty shots were fired. Several persons were wounded, one man named McCann, seriously. Mayor Blackmore was slightly wounded in the arm in endeavoring to suppress the riot.

Colored State Convention.

UTICA, Oct. 7.—In the colored State Convention, to-day, a resolution was adopted demanding equality of suffrage and all political franchises in the State of New York, as a right inherited in a republican form of government. Resolutions were also passed declaring the election of Grant and Colfax and Griswold and Cornell of paramount importance to the colored inhabitants of the State of New York, and urging upon the people the adoption of a constitutional provision prohibiting political disability on account of race or color. A declaration of rights was also adopted, substantially reaffirming the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, and calling on the people for its practical adoption.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Seventh District to-day nominated George S. Boutwell for Congress.

The testimony relating to the construction of a bridge connecting this city with East Boston is closed, and the Commission will report to Congress. Judging from the force of the evidence elicited, the project will have to be abandoned.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Indian Peace Commission is in session this afternoon, at the Tremont House. Generals Sherman, Harvey, Terry, and Sanborn, and Colonel Tippan and Commissioner Taylor are present. Senator Henderson is detained on the road, and will not arrive until to-morrow. The Commission sits with closed doors.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—The City Council appointed a committee to confer with Gen. Gordon Granger in regard to the arms destined for Arkansas stored here. The result of the conference has not transpired, but it is understood that Gen. Granger declines to interfere.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THOMPSON.

The Chief Justice Responds to Judge Read's Protest.

Chief Justice Thompson has written the following letter, in response to the protest made by Judge Read in regard to naturalization in the Supreme Court, published by us yesterday:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1868.—Hon. John M. Read—Dear Sir:—Your letter dated this day has been received by me, but the business of the Court (Nisi Prius) has prevented my considering its contents as fully as I may hereafter do, if I find it to be part of my official duty to do so. There are some things, however, which it discloses very distinctly, and which surprise me much.

The first of these is that, without consultation with me, the official organ of the Court, you should of your own motion have convoked for consultation Mr. Justice Agnew and Judge Williams in regard to the business of the Supreme Court, and that there should have been a consultation held in relation to its business without any notice to either Justice Sharswood or myself, or any opportunity given for either to be present. I think it might have struck you that, if the meeting of Judges composing the Supreme Court was to be of any consequence, or to have any significance whatever, we should have had the opportunity, at least, of being present. If any change of the practice in granting naturalization papers from what has been sanctioned by your own practice, as fully as that of any other of the Judges, was contemplated, we should have had the benefit of your views on the point, and an opportunity to express ours, if we desired to do so. It seems to me this would have been both reasonable and proper.

I am more surprised, however, at the expression of an extra-judicial opinion by yourself, and which you say was also expressed by Justice Agnew and Judge Williams, not yet a Judge of the Supreme Court, in regard to what might perhaps become the subject of judicial action in the Court hereafter. I think you will hardly differ with me in the opinion, that any prejudgment expressed must disqualify a Judge expressing it from sitting at the hearing of any case in which the subject of it may come in controversy. It will be no excuse for judges expressing opinions that they were not fully apprised of the facts of the case of which they undertake to speak. This, let me suggest, would be a good reason for refraining from expressing extra-judicial opinions; but if expressed, it would not avail to qualify the Judge to act, if a case should happen to come before him in due and legal form, involving the same question. This remark is general, but you cannot doubt its applicability, I think, to what is said by you about the practice observed in naturalizations at Nisi Prius.

You request me to read your letter in open court. I cannot do this. It is in no way connected with anything before me, either as matter of testimony or matter of law. Besides, I must decline publishing any extra-judicial opinions of any of my brethren, especially so as Mr. Justice Agnew is absent, although your letter gives me to understand that he is of the same opinion with yourself, and that he will repeat that opinion at any time hereafter. Nor can I think of committing Judge Williams to the pledge you make, that he will repeat the opinion you express as soon as, or whenever, he shall be sworn as a Judge of the Supreme Court, namely:—That the proceedings of the Court of Nisi Prius in naturalizing aliens are void, although you do not pretend that the Court was not legally constituted and legally acting. Excuse me for entertaining the belief that there is some mistake about this advance opinion of Judge Williams—as well as that of Judge Agnew—on so grave a subject as that to which you refer; but if I should be mistaken, they must themselves give them to the public; they cannot come through me. If there indeed were any grounds of complaint that applicants for naturalization and their vouchers have not been sufficiently examined as to what they were to attest, and have attested without sufficient information, what might not be said even of Judges deciding on what has been done without either seeing for themselves, or being aided by legal proof of what has occurred? I have not had the pleasure of seeing either my brother Justice Agnew or Judge Williams at the court rooms, nor even yourself, since I have been on the bench, either last month, when I presided several times, nor this month; and what power you had to examine witnesses, not being competent to form or hold a Court, as you say, I do not know. If there be error, which is not admitted, in the particular you complain of, to wit: want of proper examination of witnesses, I think it must strike you as quite as grave an error in judges assuming to express opinions of what might become judicial questions without the requisite information judicially obtained. I abstain from the expression of any opinion about what is established by the records. What they contain must remain until set aside by a court competent to review, reverse and set it aside; and this well known rule applies as well to naturalization of citizens as to any other definitive act a court can perform. If any question shall ever arise as to the regularity and definitiveness of the action of the court in regard to naturalization, or any other thing it may have done, I will express an opinion only after proofs made and hearing of the parties, or their counsel, on the law and the facts involved.

Very respectfully,

(Copy) JAMES THOMPSON.

Judge Hare.

The following card, signed by members of both political parties, commends itself to the earnest attention of thoughtful citizens. The loss of such a man as Judge Hare would not only be sincerely felt by the profession which thus bears testimony to his merit, but would be a grave public misfortune. His profound learning, his vigorous intellect, spotless character, and his long experience eminently qualify him for the post he has filled with such distinction to himself and such advantage to the community, and we do not permit ourselves to doubt that he will be triumphantly re-elected.

To the Electors of the City of Philadelphia—It will be your duty, on the 13th instant, to elect a President Judge of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia. The Honorable J. I. Clark Hare, who has been on that Bench for nearly twenty years, is a candidate for re-election.

The principle seems now to be established in Philadelphia that the judiciary must be lifted above mere party politics, and that when pure and capable Judges have acquired respect and experience by long services they shall not be subject to the ordinary chances of an election. In 1861, Judge Sharswood was nominated by both parties, and the District Court remained unchanged. The best men of both parties united in 1867 to re-elect Judge Ludlow, who had been ten years in office. Judge Hare, whose judicial services have continued for nearly twenty years, will receive, we are satisfied, a similar support.

A frequent change of Judges is a public misfortune. When those who have by years of discipline and labor reached a habit of judicial intercourse which tends to harmonize views and facilitate administration are lost to us, and new and untrained men take their places, evils and embarrassments arise which only those in our position can fully understand. We trust that such a result may not be reached in the District Court.

The undersigned, members of the Philadelphia Bar, unite in testifying to the eminent purity and ability of Judge Hare, and to his long and tried services on the Bench, and in asking earnestly that the principle so fully established in the cases just referred to shall not be forgotten at the coming election. Party conventions may insist upon presenting rival candidates, but conservative citizens of both sides will support tried and faithful Judges:

William M. Meredith,	James Starr,
Samuel H. Perkins,	Henry Saunders,
W. Heyward Drayton,	Egbert A. Nichols,
R. C. McMurtrie,	Chas. S. Pancoast,
Joseph A. Clay,	Clarence Burden,
Alexander Henry,	William D. Baker,
Chapman Biddle,	William P. Messick,
Joseph S. Brewster,	Eli K. Price,
R. Rundle Smith,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Wm. E. Whitman,	Henry Wharton,
William B. Robbins,	John B. Colahan,
Richard M. Cadwalader,	Clement B. Penrose,
Henry C. Townsend,	John D. Bleight,
James W. Paul,	Edward Shippen,
Joseph B. Townsend,	N. B. Browne,
A. L. Letchworth,	Morton P. Henry,
William W. Juvenal,	Samuel F. Flood,
Isaac Norris,	J. D. Sergeant,
Charles B. T. Collis,	E. Spencer Miller,
W. Rotch Wister,	Samuel C. Perkins,
Amos Briggs,	R. L. Ashhurst,
Aubrey H. Smith,	William Henry Rawle,
John S. Gerhard,	Cadwalader Biddle,
John Shallcross,	Daniel Dougherty,
D. Boyer Brown,	John B. Thayer,
A. F. Hatt,	James Lynd,
Alfred L. Carey,	William F. Judson,
G. H. McCabe,	Edwin T. Chase,
J. Howard Gendell,	J. S. Sharp,
D. P. Brown, Jr.,	G. Coles Burns,
S. W. Reeves,	Edward L. Perkins,
William L. Dennis,	W. A. Allison,
George Tucker Bispham,	J. H. Campbell,
S. Henry Morris,	M. C. Marsh,
Joshua Spering,	John G. Johnson,
J. D. Meredith,	Thompson Lennig,
James MacIntire,	John Hanna,
Richard L. Hunter,	D. W. O'Brien,
R. C. Thompson,	Morris Black,
Robert N. Willson,	Edward McCabe,
George D. Budd,	J. Alexander Simpson,
James T. Mitchell,	R. R. Crosdale,
H. G. Clay,	Charles W. Beresford,
A. Atwood Grace,	J. G. Rosengarten,
Fred'k A. Vancleve,	W. E. Littleton,
A. Thompson,	Samuel S. Hollingsworth,
W. W. Wiltbank,	L. R. Fletcher,
B. F. Fisher,	Henry R. Edmunds,
Jesse Cox, Jr.,	Thos. Bradford Dwight,
H. R. Brown,	Charles Meyers,
John J. Ridgway, Jr.,	Thomas Hart, Jr.,
John Blackburn,	E. S. Harlan,
Samuel H. Orwig,	Jacob E. Bowers,
S. Spackman,	G. W. Dedrick,
Jerome Carty,	Elias L. Boudinot,
William McMichael,	A. L. Hennershotz,
Christian Kneass,	

DISTILLING WHISKY ILLICITLY.—George Riley was charged, yesterday, before United States Commissioner Phillips, with carrying on the business of a distiller without having paid a special tax. William H. Heilman testified that he visited the distillery of defendant, No. 1504 Chatham street, on the 5th of October, and found seventeen hogsheads of molasses mash. The still had been torn out quite recently, and the fire which had been burning under it was not extinguished. Found all the materials for a distillery there. No special tax had been paid. Riley said he lived there, and that that was his place. He was held in $1000 bail for trial.

PETROLEUM.—During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum:—Barque Argentina, for Rotterdam, with 144,519 gallons; barque Hilda, for London, with 103,946 do.; barque Van Name, for Marseilles, with 133,767 do.; brig E. A. Bernard, for Genoa, with 92,718 do.; barque Victoria, for Liverpool, with 63,912 do.; brig Burton, for Cork, with 69,483 do.—making a total of 608,345 gallons during the week, and a total of 29,272,956 gallons since the 1st of January. The following vessels are chartered and loading with petroleum:—4 ships, 14 barques, and 7 brigs.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

John Daly, aged thirty years, residing at Phœnixville, with a mashed foot, occasioned by being caught between the bumpers of the cars on the Reading Railroad at Pottsville.

Susanna Frietman, aged forty-eight years, residing in Jones street, was badly cut on the head by a stone thrown while crossing the street.

Daniel Murphy, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 1920 Jones street, was severely injured by being thrown from a coal cart.

DISCHARGED.—The men from Catasauqua and Allentown, who were arrested on Tuesday on the charge of conspiring to violate the election laws, and committed by Alderman White, were afterwards discharged by order of the District Attorney, without a hearing. Their names are James Tait, Otto Guier, Thomas Phillips, John Maxwell, Robert Morris, William Dougherty, Robert Freeman, Andrew Stewart, John A. Powell, James Torrence, William H. Griffiths, and Rees Reese.

TOOK POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE.—John P. O'Neill, Esq., took possession yesterday of the United States District Attorney's office, which had been vacated by Mr. Gilpin.

GIRL DROWNED.—Ellen Parmentier, aged eleven years, while getting chips at Catharine street wharf yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered.

—Southern merchants, with a stock of carpet-bags on hand, complain that nobody will buy them.

CITY ITEMS.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A SLIGHT COUGH will often terminate in consumption: therefore it ought to be arrested immediately. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will check your cough, heal the lungs, give strength to the body, and restore your health. Sold $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

FURNITURE Reupholstered, Varnished, and Repaired at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES FOR UPHOLSTERING WORK REDUCED.—Carpet, Furniture, Bedding, Curtain Shade, Blind, and other work done promptly—*no delay*—at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Workmen always ready.

LACE CURTAINS.—A large assortment of Lace Curtains, the *finest* in the market, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street, has a large and well-selected stocks of Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Loops, Centre, etc., etc. His reputation for low prices is well established, and very few, if any, in pursuit of curtains, make their purchase without first inspecting his stock.

ALL FOR $25 00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia. The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoat's.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 03 | MOON RISES.....10 45
SUN SETS.....5 31 | HIGH WATER.....8 42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
City of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Union	New York	Bremen	Oct. 8
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 13
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 17
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 9
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 10
Fah Kee	New York	Bermuda	Oct. 10
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 15
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Howes, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Tropic Bird, Robbins, Liverpool, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. A. Rich, Lewis, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, Milton, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. D Small, Tice, Danversport, do.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Fall River, do.
Schr Topaz, Rose, Petersburg, Va., do.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Hallowell, Griscom & Co.
Schr Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, Boston, do.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, Castner, Sickley & Wellington.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr I. K. Cogswell, Sweet, Ipswich, Tyler & Co.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Washington, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Boston, Hammet & Neill.
Str Anthracite, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, from Liverpool, 27 days to the Capes, with mdse and 48 passengers to John R Penrose. Towed up by tug America.
Br. ship Tyro, Baker, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Reports having passed in the river, ship John Barbour, from Liverpool, in tow of a tug; also, saw a barque yesterday (Wednesday) morning, off the Capes of the Delaware coming in.
Brig Annie W. Goddard, Maine, from Falmouth, Eng., via Halifax N S., 13 days, with iron and china clay to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Monticello, Hosmer, from Providence
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. Barton, Prink, from Boston.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA

Ship Germania, Evers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 24th ult.
Ship Sampsarell, McAlpin, from Antwerp for Savannah, passed Dungeness 20th ult.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Barque John Ellis, Melvin, hence for Antwerp, was off Dover 24th ult.
Barque Rainbow, White, hence for Harlburg, sailed from Falmouth 24th ult.
Barque Schiller, Menneman, hence, at Bremen 21st ultimo.
Barque Freitag, Radman, hence, at Genoa 19th ult.
Barque Speed, Larkin, hence, at London 25th ult.
Barque Amelia Gering, Haydle, for Grimsby and Philadelphia, cleared at London 26th ult.
Barque Rosmos, Welrichs, hence for Hamburg, was off Dover 23d ult.
Barque John Wooster, Knowles, at Foochow 19th July, from Singapore.
Brig Eliza McNell, Small, hence, at Barcelona 18th ultimo.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th inst.
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.
Brig M C Haskell, Haskell, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from New London 3d inst.
Brig J. E. Arey, Babbage, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 3d inst.
Brig Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Gerard, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Elmira, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst., and sailed again next day.
Schr Olive L. Rourk, McAlmon, hence for St. John, N. B., sailed from Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schrs Annie Gillis, hence for Portsmouth, and Ella Hodgdon, hence for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst. The Annie Gillis repaired at New London, having lost foretopmast and jibboom while going down the Delaware.
Schr Mosee Patten, Harding, from Malaga for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th ult, lat. 35 29, long. 21 20.
Schr Belle Conway, Shorter, hence, at Norfolk 5th instant.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The schr Ida L, with coal from Philadelphia for Richmond, which sprung a leak off the mouth of the Potomac last week, and was beached a few miles south of that point, is reported by the wrecking schr which went to her assistance to have gone to pieces.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains,
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling, the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 24 thtu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE.
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 17thp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.
BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
SALT FISH COMPANY.
TRADE MARK
DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE
ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.
Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.
Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.
Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of
9 15 tuthsim No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.
PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA
COCOANUT COMPANY,
TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE.
Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,
MANUFACTURERS
PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS CAKES, ETC. ETC. 9 15 tuthsim

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 8,
UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Another triumph of the great tragic artiste,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
in her truly artistic impersonation of
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
THE UNFORTUNATE QUEEN OF FRANCE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. LANDER.
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
The young, charming, and great
"LOTTA."
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
Charles Dickens and John Brougham's
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA.....as.....Little Nell and the Marchioness
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY—LOTTA MATINEE.
LITTLE NELL, at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!!!
Mr. D. H. HARKINS'
BROADWAY COMBINATION COMPANY,
in Boucicault's great dramatization of
FOUL PLAY. FOUL PLAY.
TO-MORROW (Friday), Benefit of D. H. Harkins.
Matinee SATURDAY. Admission 50c. Children 25c.
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

The Action of All Good Citizens.

For a week past the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia has been centred with absorbing interest on the proceedings progressing in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Public interest, such as is rarely felt in any legal movement, has been excited by the shifting attitudes of the officers engaged in the investigation and the officers being investigated. At last a clear case is presented, and in the arguments of the counsel we find a *résumé* of the condition of things in the Prothonotary's office as revealed by the testimony. From the evidence submitted we feel authorized in saying that, in all probability, in addition to the 6000 papers with *bona fide* seals attached, there are also as many more forged, stolen, or felonious, circulated by scoundrels either in or having access to the office. The evidence shows that we have no protection against unlimited fraud' and we would well tremble for the purity of our ballot-box if there had not intervened a higher power than the Judge at Nisi Prius. There are in existence two courts composed of the Supreme Judges, or, more correctly speaking, one court and a segment—the Supreme Court in Banc and Nisi Prius. At present the Chief Justice is holding the latter, and of it we shall first speak. A number of our most substantial citizens petitioned the Chief Justice to grant a rule on the following parties for the following causes, to show cause why their certificates of naturalization should not be recalled:—

1st. On 27 men, because they did not specify their residences in their application, as provided for by law.

2d. On 27 men, because they were vouched for by the same man, viz, James A. Watson, and vouched for fraudulently.

3d. On 2 men, because they vouched for each other.

The two first of these rules he refused, alleging that the first was not required by law, which is, we deem, an error, as can be seen by inspecting the acts of 1816 and 1828. Of this, however, the Judge was to decide. The second was refused on a most singular ground—that it was not unlikely that James A. Watson actually knew all the men he vouched for, and did know them to have resided for five years in the United States. Nay, the Chief Justice went further. He said that one voucher might honestly vouch for 100 men. Certainly it is not impossible! It is not impossible that a cargo of 1000 Irishmen might be damped down on one spot, and being at once governed by an American, live all together for five years. In that case the American could honestly vouch for the entire thousand. This is not impossible, but, Mr. Chief Justice, is it not improbable? Is it likely that when Watson vouched for these men he committed perjury? We think it is. But, unfortunately for the Chief Justice, the matter is not left in doubt. Watson himself speaks. Before an alderman yesterday he swore:—

"I vouched for seven or eight from Montgomery county; they gave one dollar apiece for vouching for them; I was in Trimbali's Hotel, at the railroad depot, Germantown, when a party of men from Montgomery county came in; I did not know any of them; C. Mason Hoeker asked me to vouch for them; I said I would; Mr. Pierce handed me five dollars for vouching for them."

The ink was not dry on the Chief Justice's refusal when the man himself confesses. The light in which this places the Court is not an enviable one. The rule on the two men, there being no possible excuse for refusal, was granted, but *personal service* required—a thing which will be almost impossible. So the matter stands, checked and tied down at Nisi Prius.

Meanwhile the Supreme Court itself is moving. The letter of Justices Read, Agnew, and Williams, declaring that these proceedings have all been illegal, is a startling one, but one which is eminently truthful and just. The present was no time for hesitation, and we are glad that, as the Chief Justice would not read the letter in court, the higher tribunal of public opinion was appealed to. Now what is the aspect in which that letter places the approaching election?

It has altered the attitude of the parties, and will tend to new complications. Let us rise above all confines of party; let us sink the partisan and look at this grave question as citizens who dearly prize their citizenship, as voters who dearly prize the right of suffrage. We do not know, nor do we care, what were the politics of these newly-coined citizens. Some were doubtless Democrats; some were doubtless Republicans. If they were equally divided, or if either party possessed all exclusively, we would speak the same. The quasi-judicial character of the letter of Judge Read compels notice to be taken of it. Yet, without some interpretation, it is not yet law. We think, therefore, the District Attorney, the law officer of the county, should instruct the return judges, without distinction of party, what they should do. And in order to avoid all trouble, his instructions should be somewhat in this wise:—"You cannot refuse the votes of naturalized citizens utterly and entirely without causing probable trouble. You cannot accept them unconditionally without sacrificing the purity of the ballot. Provide a separate box for these tickets voted. Let each one of them cast by such citizens be marked and counted, and certified to separately. And let their rejection or acceptance rest with the Supreme Court when it sits on the Monday after the election." In some such plan we call on all proper-minded citizens to join. By it justice will be done, peace preserved, and the majesty of the law vindicated. Let no partisan bias warp the judgment. Let us avoid contention and possible bloodshed, and all accept a plan which is both peaceable and eminently just. Let the highest tribunal of the land act, and let us, like law-abiding citizens, abide its decisions.

Thompson Responds.

THE *Age* this morning commences to call hard names on the very first line of its editorial page. Judge Read is likened to "a vile bird" in a rare sentence which laments the fact that "a partisan Judge descends from his eminence to assail the integrity of the records of the court of which he is a member." But the *Age* has nothing to say about a partisan Judge who leaped over the counter and benches in front of him in his eager haste to get into the witness-box, and then swore point-blank, and without a moment's hesitancy, that a certain signature was not that of the man who sat trembling in front of him confessing his inability to say the same himself. Perhaps the fact that James Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary, is the brother-in-law of James Thompson, the Chief Justice, may be a palliating circumstance, and tend to detract materially from the indecency which attaches to the acrobatic feat of the latter, when viewed solely from the standpoint of the proprieties of judicial life.

Be that as it may, if Judge Read had, in truth, descended from his eminence to assail the integrity of the records of the court of which he is a member, his action would indeed have been grossly partisan, and justly censurable on more grounds than one. But the statutes of the State are so framed that the Supreme Court cannot come together *in banc* until a week after an infamous fraud upon the rights and liberties of a free people may perchance be fully consumated. But the rights and liberties of the people are not alone involved in this matter. The honor and dignity of our highest judicial tribunal, which has heretofore ranked as among the purest in the land, have likewise been assailed, and that through the connivance of two of its members. As Judge Read has incontestably shown, the judicial labors of the court have been turned over to two tipstaves, the law of the land set at utter defiance, and the rights of the people most wantonly attacked. The sanctuary of justice has been profaned with wholesale perjury, no longer a matter of mere presumption, but now clearly established by the voluntary confession of one of the men who have been guilty of the heinous crime. If the presiding judge had pursued a course in conformity with the law and the practice in other courts, this outrage would have been impossible. By his negligence and connivance alone was it rendered possible; and as soon as it was brought to his attention and that of his Democratic colleague, the Chief Justice, it was fully endorsed by them, no effort being made even to inquire into the facts involved. By this course, so openly defiant of law and justice, the two Democratic judges made it absolutely necessary that the remaining members of the court should protest in the most solemn manner against the whole proceeding.

In response to that protest the Chief Justice has written a letter, which we publish elsewhere. As the *Age* confesses this morning, its most striking feature is its "careful abstemiousness from referring to the particular facts of the case." The facts of the case are, indeed, incontestable, and in avoiding any reference to them the Chief Justice displays more wisdom than he usually does. He affects to regard the letter of Judge Read, with the endorsement and concurrence of Judges Agnew and Williams, as a purely extra-judicial proceeding, and yet declines to meet any of its allegations in an extra-judicial way. And all this, forsooth, because of his high sense of propriety! When James Thompson, brother-in-law of James Ross Snowden, and an undisguised champion of the Hampton-Democracy, talks about judicial propriety, his facetiousness becomes so broad and open that the whole community is convulsed with laughter at his rare judicial tact in putting and pointing a first-class joke. Aside from this careful and laborious lecture upon the proprieties of judicial life, the response of the Chief Justice is empty and void, and, therefore, contains nothing which demands further notice at our hands.

The simple fact remains that three of the judges of the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth have entered a solemn protest against the illegal and unwarrantable proceedings of the two who constitute the Democratic minority. This much they could do at present, and nothing more. For acting so promptly they have merited and received the heartfelt thanks of the people, who will await in patience the day when they can enforce this protest, and prevent the consummation of the gross fraud which two partisan judges have attempted to perpetrate in the interest of pro-slavery Democracy.

HOW FAR the efforts made to arrest the scheme to prevent a fair expression of the sentiments of the legal voters of Pennsylvania, by the circulation of fraudulent naturalization papers, will prove successful remains to be seen. Some of the rascals concerned in these frauds are evidently becoming alarmed, and there is a fair prospect that the drafts of the Democratic leaders for illegal voters will not all be filled. It is idle to hope, however, that the supporters of the Democratic ticket will be confined exclusively to *bona fide* citizens, and it becomes the imperative duty of every man who favors the principles and candidates of the Republican party to make strenuous efforts to counteract the threatened frauds, by securing the attendance at the polls of every Republican voter. A full Republican vote will ensure a Republican victory in the State and city.

Blair's Attack on General Grant.

THE charges brought by Frank Blair, in his recent speech at Pittsburg, against General Grant, would not be worthy of comment if it were not for Blair's present position as a rival candidate, while the labored length and style of the charge is evidently intended to attract attention. Denuded of the mass of verbiage that almost obscures its meaning, the charge is reduced to the simple, unsupported opinion of Mr. Blair, that he thinks that a man in General Grant's present lofty station would not surrender such powers for the transient four-years' glory of the Presidency. Therefore, and for this cause alone, he has pretended to endorse opinions at variance with his own, because he knows that the party nominating him is "in favor of absolute and despotic government." Mr. Blair is convinced that General Grant would prefer his present station, as better suited to his tastes and education, but that his ambition has been aroused, and to satisfy it and the wishes of the party he is now laboring to change the Presidency into a dictatorship. It is these promptings, and these alone, that urge him, for he does not hate the South nor love the negro!

All this seems to be a queer piece of reasoning, but logic it is intended to be. In the whole chain there is only one fact produced, and that is that General Grant cannot possibly have any affinity for the negro because Frank Blair himself knew him once to be a pro-slavery Democrat. This fact is, oddly enough, made the main reliance and starting-point of the argument, and we are left to wonder, from the importance given to the statement, whether Mr. Blair thinks that no man can ever possibly change a political opinion, or whether he has that faith in General Grant's strength and vigor of mind that he believes it utterly impossible for him to do so.

This ought to be esteemed the highest compliment that the Vice-Presidential Democratic candidate could pay to any man—that he, many years ago, was pro-slavery, and has adhered to that faith through all the fluctuations and mutations of politics—not even a Blair could be more virtuously consistent!

If the eloquent periods of Mr. Blair can be made to mean anything, it is that the Republican party is determined to change our form of government into a dictatorship for life, and that General Grant is willing to help them in case they will make him the dictator. Otherwise, General Grant is a temperate, wise, just man, and a good and faithful soldier, who has done right in the most trying positions, and would do it again, if only the Republicans would let him alone and not tempt his ambition!

This seems to us to be "a pretty kettle of fish," and if Mr. Blair undertakes to prove it at all, he is in danger of himself jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

We subjoin a paragraph from General Blair's speech, that our readers may individually unravel its mystic meshes:—

"It is not that General Grant is in affinity with the negroes; because I once knew him when he was a pro slavery Democrat. It is not that he has any hatred for the soldiers or the people of the South, because he asked and obtained amnesty and pardons for those who were in arms against the Government. It is because his military instincts teach him that the party which has put him forward is in favor of absolute and despotic government, and he expects to be made the permanent dictator of the country. In my judgment, he would not exchange the office which he now holds to be the constitutional President of the United States for four years, and then retire from public life still a young man. He would prefer his present position, as better suited to his tastes and military education, and equal in emolument to the other, which lasts for life, were he not tempted by that last infirmity of great minds—ambition; and he is willing to see the liberties of the country overthrown, if by so doing he can attain for himself the great prize of permanent and absolute power during life."

BY the proclamation of District Attorney Mann, published elsewhere, it will be seen that that official is doing his full duty in endeavoring to arrest the perpetration of frauds upon the ballot-box which are being attempted by the Democracy by wholesale importation of desperate characters from Baltimore, New York, and other neighboring cities. Several gangs of these villains have already been captured, and it is to be hoped that every one of them will be caught and properly punished.

THE desperate electioneering devices of the Democracy are tantamount to a confession that the tide of public sentiment is overwhelmingly against them. They virtually acknowledge that, if the election is legally conducted, and if it serves the end for which elections were established, of ascertaining the wishes of a majority of *bona fide* citizens, they will be defeated. The Republicans, knowing that they cannot be beaten by fair means, have now the additional duty thrust upon them of guarding against the insidious dangers of a political programme founded on perjury, violence, and invasion. We have an abiding faith, however, that even this difficult task will be accomplished, and that, by proper and continued efforts, the frauds of our adversaries will deepen their guilt without ensuring their triumph.

THE Democracy propose to overthrow the legal voters of Philadelphia, not only by their batch of illegally naturalized citizens and their fraudulent naturalization papers, but by an invasion of Rebel emissaries from Baltimore and New York. The men who in the Monumental City massacred troops sent forward to defend the capital, and the anti-draft rioters of 1863, are the acknowledged friends of Seymour, and they are ready to commit any crime necessary to redeem his desperate political fortunes. They will discover, however, that it is a dangerous business to tamper with the elections of Philadelphia. If they are wise they will hesitate before exchanging their usual avocations as thieves and cutthroats for the rôle of ballot-box stuffers.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN THE SOUTH.—On this subject Judge Kelley recently said:—

"Unable to dispute the facts I have thus brought to your notice, Mr. Seymour, you admit that there has been a great increase in the wealth and prosperity of the people of the North and the Pacific States; but, with your usual plausibility, you assert that the South has been impoverished, and that, in view of her loss of property, we are poorer than we were in 1861, when she made war upon us. Well, sir, I accept the issue, and stand prepared to prove that the people of the Southern States—the old slave States—are richer now than they ever were. What! you ask, will you make that assertion, in view of the fact that they lost nearly or quite two thousand millions of dollars in slave property alone? Yes, sir, I do; for I deny your fact. The statement involves one of your crafty plausibilities. The slave property of the South was not destroyed. It is all there now, and in more effective working condition than ever before. Every man, woman, and child who would have been there had there been no war, are there now, except those who, having enlisted in the Union army, were killed by the Southern Democracy—those whom your distinguished friend, General N. B. Forrest, whom you so cordially welcomed as a delegate to the Convention over which you presided, and who voted for your nomination, murdered in cold blood after their surrender, at Fort Pillow, or such as your other friends, of the Ku-Klux Klan, have hung, shot, burned, or otherwise murdered. Yes, sir, with these exceptions, the former slaves of the South are all still there, ready to exchange honest toil for fair wages. And we must, therefore, strike this item from your debit to my account."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ CHARACTERISTIC OF A GENTLEMAN.—Sir Bulwer Lytton says, in his novel of "Pelham," that no gentleman ever uses coarse perfumes—that to do so is a sign of inherent vulgarity. The most delicate, exquisite and entrancing floral extract at present known is PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO" and hence it is considered *infra dig.* in the fashionable world to use any other. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will deliver two lectures at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FRIDAY EVENING, October 16,
Subject — "DANIEL IN BABYLON."

MONDAY EVENING, October 19,
Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle.....$1 50
Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets.....$1 00
For sale at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 8 ths 2t

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
BIBLE STUDY,
This Evening, at 8 o'clock,
Subject "Christ Crucified."
To be conducted by RENE GUILLOU, Esq.
Young men particularly invited. 1t

CAMPAIGN GARMENTS.

SING AWAY, NOW! GOOD FELLOWS! SOME BODY RAISE THE TUNE!

Hurrah for Grant, and Seymour, too,
For Colfax, and for Blair!
Hurrah for Coats and Pantaloons
For decent folks to wear!
Hurrah for every honest man
That means to cast his vote!
But, oh! it's such a prudent plan,
To wear a good, thick coat!

What jolly times we're having now,
Throughout this whole campaign!
We never had the like before,
And never may again.
Hurrah! for splendid clothes we buy
For men and boys and all!
Hurrah! for garments sold so low
At the Great Brown-Stone Hall!

Chorus for each verse. (Sing with all your might.)

Oh! ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!
I told you so; and tell you so again!
That's the place for clothes so nice, boys!
That the place for lowest price, boys!
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL'S the place;
Clothes for all the human race.
That's the place for splendid clothes, boys!
ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,175,984 96	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	$1 949,108 03
Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	397,604 00	
National Bank Notes	11,417 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	16,046 50	
Premiums	9,925 03	
Due from other Banks	288,941 56	723,944 06
Expenses and Taxes		23,448 33
Total		$2 696,498 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,203 443 96
Profit and Loss	75,554 46
Total	$2,696,498 42

10 6 tuths 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

POLITICAL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have received official information that

ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF

BALTIMORE, NEW YORK,

And other places, have made preparations to visit the

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE

AT

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

In various Election Districts of this City;

AND WHEREAS, It is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to

DETECT, ARREST, AND PUNISH,

With merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with

The Rights of the Legal Voters

And Citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the city of Philadelphia on the day of the General Election. *And I do hereby call upon all Police Officers* to be active and vigilant in

ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS,

With a view to their

SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city, without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
10 8 4t DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS

AT

CONCERT HALL.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN,
OF NEW YORK, AND
BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON THURSDAY EVENING, 8th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. [10 7 2t

THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 15.

I. The Club will assemble and form on THURSDAY, October 8, 1868, at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., to attend the GRAND DEMONSTRATION at Jenkintown, Pa.

The train will leave the Depot at 7 o'clock precisely

II. Tickets for the round trip Twenty-five Cents, to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of Thursday, 8th inst.

III. Torches will be furnished at the Depot.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 6 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

TABLE WINES.

Another invoice of our well-known

TABLE SHERRY,

At $2·75 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $3 by the demijohn. Also, very choice Amontillado and High Grade SHERRY, in small cask, demijohn dozen, or bottle. Also, our

VERY OLD PORT,

38 and 21 years old, for extra use, or for invalids.

The Wines are all our own direct importations, and are pure.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, 1868, FOR

AZURENE.

10 6 tuths3t C. J. FELL & BROTHER,

Wholesale Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

DRY GOODS.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

BLACK SILKS,

FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY.

CHANGEABLE SILKS,
HEAVY CORDED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Light Silks for Evening Dresses,

SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 8 26 rp

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales, and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

The Largest Assortment of Cloths.
The Cheapest Prices for Cloths.
The Best Makes Cloths.
The Finest Mixed Coatings.
The Newest Styles of Pant Stuffs.
Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres.
Foreign Cloths and Cassimeres.
Cloths for Ladies' Wear.
Velveteens of all colors.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

For either Men or Boys, is at

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

11 PHILADELPHIA.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTH STORE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

EXTENSIVE STOCK

AND EVERY VARIETY FOR

LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 1mrp BOYS' WEAR.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 22

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

FOR SALE—A NICE DRIVING HORSE. Can trot close to three minutes; warranted. Also, Light Wagon and Harness. Sold for want of use. [10 8 4t] No. 506 MARKET Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

What Entertainments Pay Best.

I.

THE managers and the critics are unfortunately not always in accordance as to the style of entertainments which should be set before the public. The critics preach high art doctrines, while the managers, looking at the matter more from a business than an art point of view, are solicitous about the condition of their treasuries. As a matter of public interest in connection with this subject, we have prepared the following statement of the amounts received at the Academy of Music and the city theatres during the past season, from May 1, 1867, to April 30, 1868, thus covering an entire year. We have not considered concerts, minstrel performances, and other miscellaneous entertainments, but merely give the regular round of operatic and dramatic amusements. In preparing this statement it is not our intention to moralize on the questions of art or good taste, but we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from the facts. The amounts we give are the gross receipts, or what was actually paid by the public; of course the expenses varied, and the actual profits of the managers can only be guessed at. We give first the performances at the Academy of Music.

In May, 1867, Mrs. F. W. Lander and her company gave six performances of *Elizabeth*, and realized $5618, or $936 for each performance.

On the 12th of September, 1867, Mr. J. E McDonough produced the *Black Crook*, which ran until October 19, or 46 performances in all The amount taken in at the ticket office was $33,856, or $779 for each performance.

Ristori made her first appearance on Octobe 21, 1867, and gave six of her leading personations to see which the public paid $6416, or $1074 for each performance.

The Richings English Opera Troupe commenced a season on the 28th of October, and remained for five weeks, until November 23 giving 30 performances, for which was received $23,997, or nearly $799 for each performance.

Mrs. Lander appeared on December 2, and remained two weeks, appearing in "Elizabeth," "Mary Stuart," "Medea," and "Lady Macbeth." The amount realized from twelve performances was $3291, or $257 for each performance.

The La Grange-Brignoli Italian Opera Combination opened on December 16, and gave six performances, for which $7195 was taken in, or $1197 for each performance.

On the 6th of January, 1868, the Grover, Harrison, and Maretzek Combination, with Madame Parepa-Rosa as prima donna, commenced a season and gave fifteen performances, the receipts for which amounted to $15,482, or $1032 for each performance.

Bateman's Opera Bouffe Troupe opened with *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* on February 10. Twelve performances were given, and the sum of $12,199 was realized, or $1016 for each performance.

The La Grange Troupe gave six performances of Italian opera, commencing March 2, for which the public paid $4916, or an average of $819 for each performance.

The Parepa-Rosa Troupe appeared March 17, and gave six performances, the gross receipts of which were $4014, or $669 for each performance.

On the 1st of April Janauschek commenced a series of six performances of German drama. The amount realized was $3400, or nearly $567 for each performance.

The Richings English Opera Troupe commenced a season on April 20, and until the end of the month they gave ten performances, the receipts for which were $11,500, or $1150 for each performance.

At the Walnut Street Theatre Mrs. F. W. Lander commenced an engagement in April, 1866, and played until May 11, giving ten performances in May. During the second week of this engagement Mrs. Lander appeared as "Queen Elizabeth" for the first time in this city. On the 13th of May Miss Susan Denin commenced an engagement and produced Boucicault's drama of *The Heart of Midlothian*. Miss Denin played seventeen nights in May. The receipts for this month were $9689, or nearly $359 for each performance. Miss Denin concluded her engagement on the 1st of June, having brought out *The Sea of Ice* during her last week. Miss Denin then remained at the Walnut, as the leading lady, during the balance of the season. On the 5th of June Mr. Joseph Jefferson opened with *Rip Van Winkle*, and played until the 29th. Mr. Jefferson gave twenty-four performances, and during the last week of his engagement *Rip Van Winkle* was withdrawn, and he appeared in a number of other *roles*. The receipts for June were $12,315 or $513 for each performance. During the month of July and a portion of August the theatre was closed.

On the 12th of August *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was produced, and it ran for seven weeks, or until September 28. Forty-six performances were given—one of *Caste* on the 30th of September—and the receipts for August and September were $28,754, or about $625 for each performance.

Caste was brought out on the 30th of September, and continued until October 5. It was represented six times. Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared on the 7th of October and played "Fanchon," "Little Barefoot," "Camille," and other characters, until October 19, giving twelve performances. Mr. J. B Roberts and the stock company gave six performances during the week ending October 26, and on the 28th Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal appeared in an English version of *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*. Twenty-seven performances were given in October, and the receipts were $8045, or nearly $298 for each performance.

On the 4th of November Mr. Edwin Forrest commenced an engagement which continued until the 23d. Mr. Forrest gave eighteen performances. On the 25th Mr. John Brougham's *Lottery of Life* was produced, and it was represented six times in November. The whole number of performances during November was twenty-six, for which was received $24,489, or nearly $942 for each performance.

In December the *Lottery of Life* was played for eighteen nights. On the 23d of that month Miss Lucille Western appeared in *East Lynne*. During December she appeared eight times, making the total number of performances twenty-six. The receipts were $16,093, or an average of nearly $618 for each performance.

In January, 1868, Miss Western played in *East Lynne*, *Oliver Twist*, *Masks and Faces*, and other dramas, for ten nights. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commenced an engagement on the 13th of January, and appeared seventeen times during that month. Twenty-seven performances in all were given during January, and the receipts amounted to $17,809; or about $659 for each performance. In February Mr. and Mrs. Williams appeared nineteen times, and on the 24th of that month they were followed by Mr. J. W. Wallack, who appeared as "Fagin," the "Man in the Iron Mask," and other of his specialties. Twenty-five performances were given in February, which receipted the sum of $14,837, or about $593·50 for each performance.

Mr. Wallack played six times in March, and at the conclusion of his engagement six evenings were devoted to benefits and performances by the stock company. Miss Maggie Mitchell appeared on the 16th of March, and played for five nights, and then the members of the company took their annual benefits, and performed various popular dramas for eleven nights. Mr. Edwin Booth commenced an engagement on the 30th, and gave ten performances. There were twenty-six performances in all, and the receipts amounted to $10,857, or about $417·50 for each performance.

During the month of April Mr. Edwin Booth appeared twenty-six times. The receipts were $21,673, or about $833 50 for each performance.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear this evening in her fine personation of "Marie Antoinette." To-morrow Mrs. Lander will have a benefit.

AT THE ARCH Lotta repeats her performance of "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" this evening. Lotta will have a benefit to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT the Broadway combination company will appear in *Foul Play* this evening. To-morrow Mr. D. H. Harkins will have a benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme will be presented.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BAPTISTS.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Annual Session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association.

Yesterday afternoon the Association assembled pursuant to adjournment, and resumed its business. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. H. Peters, after which the reading of the letters was continued.

The afternoon sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Magoon, from the 4th verse, 50th chapter of Isaiah.

In the evening, the claims of the Pennsylvania Baptist Missionary Society were presented, also, the claims of the Baptist Education Society.

During the day the following statistics were elicited from the various churches, in addition to those heretofore published:—

Churches.	No of Members.	Sunday Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Vols. in Lib'ry
Berean	226	1	.....	800
Allentown	51	2	160	3 0
Mariners'	309	1	100	240
Mount Zion	214	2	300	500
Minersville	44	1	100	600
Chester (1st)	129	1	200	.....
Freedmen's	845	1	225	300
Del. Av. Wilm'n.	162	2	21	697
Germantown	157	1	400	759
Memorial	281	1	367	157
Plymouth	28	...	.....	.....
Washington	301	...	.....	.....

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The members of the Association held a prayer-meeting at 8½ A. M., which was conducted by Rev. J. B. Williams, and participated in by Revs. Joseph Wright, A. G. Compton, D. B. Brinton, and E. Banap.

At 9½ o'clock the Association was called to order by the Moderator, and after the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Appleton.

The reading of the letters from churches was then resumed.

The Committee which had been appointed on the case of the two letters sent by distinct bodies, each claiming to be the Third Colored Church of Washington, D. C, then reported:—That after obtaining all the information it could the church represented by Jos. Alexander, Henry Scott John Wiggins, John Middleton and Willis Minor was the true Third Church mentioned

Rev Dr. Cresswell moved its adoption.

The report was discussed at some length by Revs. A. Baldwin, G. W. Parker, H. Bailey, T. U. Walter, and others. It was finally adopted

Rev. E W. Dickinson from the Committee on the Circular Letter, reported that the same written by Rev. George W. Folwell was app oved, and recommended to be read and published in the minutes. The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr Folwell then read the Circular Letter upon "The Neglect of the Lord's Supper."

Rev. Thomas Winter offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Exigencies may arise in the history of the Church which may render proper and necessary the reaffirmation of established and well-known principles and practices; and

Whereas, The Philadelphia Baptist Association has from its origin taken the Word of God as supreme authority in matters of faith and practice; and

Whereas, In common with Christians of every name it accepts the Divinely-appointed order of baptism as a necessary prerequisite to the Lord's Supper; therefore

Resolved, That this Association regards an inversion of the Scripture order in inviting to the Lord's table those who have not been baptized, contrary to the convictions and the universal custom of Christendom, as an infringement of the Divine law and a violation of Christian propriety.

Resolved, That those who, in the spirit of the Gospel, endeavor to maintain the law of Christ in this matter, have the cordial sympathy of the Philadelphia Baptist Association.

The Clerk then concluded the reading of the letters.

A sermon was preached by Rev. George D. B. Pepper, D. D., Professor in Crozier Theological Seminary, from the text—"Self-evidencing nature of God's truth."

After the transaction of some additional business, the Association adjourned until this afternoon.

DOINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY.—During the serenade to Mr. Hickman at the Continental Hotel last night, a young man under the influence of liquor cheered for Seymour and Blair, and was followed into the Girard House, where he was protected from violence. Another man on Ninth street was protected by the police; he had annoyed the meeting by cheering for McClellan. A man named William D. Flan was arrested on Sansom street for a breach of the peace; he amused himself by cheering for the Democracy. Another, named B. C. Moore, took a position on the balcony from which Mr. Hickman was speaking, and annoyed the gathering by his cheers for Seymour and Blair. In the parlor of the hotel this man was severely beaten, and probably would have been killed had not High Constable Clark interfered. He was taken to the lock-up, and bound over for a breach of the peace.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—Ida Harris was arrested last evening while attempting to use a razor on Sallie Knorr. Ida is a dangerous character. It will be remembered that some time since she threw a lamp on a bed in her residence, and the lamp exploded, severely burning a woman named Lizzie Robinson, who on being removed to the hospital died from her injuries. It seems that Ida Knorr was a witness to the occurrence, and yesterday Ida attempted to put her out of the way. Alderman Beitler committed the accused to answer.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—This morning a lad named Devine was run over by a passenger car at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and instantly killed. He was selling newspapers, and had passed through the car to the front platform, when the driver seized his hat, and the little fellow in jumping off fell, the wheels passing over his head. Deceased was the only support of a widowed mother.

THE UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS.—This evening another mass meeting of the Republicans of this city will be held, under the auspices of the Union League, at Concert Hall. The Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York, and Bayard Taylor, Esq., of Kennett Square—the distinguished traveller and author—will deliver addresses. The ladies are particularly invited.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Last evening a descent was made upon a disorderly house at No. 1140 South Seventh street. The proprietress, Catherine Jones, and four inmates were captured. The former was held by Alderman Bonsall to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the latter for a breach of the peace.

COMMITTED.—A female was arrested yesterday for the larceny $35 from the money-drawer of a tavern on North Third street. She refused to give her name, and was committed for trial. She is the same person who robbed the residence of Mrs. Harberre, on Race street, above Fifth.

INVINCIBLES TO JENKINTOWN.—Order No. 15, in another column, calls on the members of the club to assemble at the North Pennsylvania depot at 6:30. Train leaves 7 o'clock, sharp. A large turnout is anticipated.

CHILD FOUND.—Last night a female child, apparently a few days old, was found nicely wrapped up in a basket at Sixteenth and Poplar streets. The little one was sent to the Almshouse.

LARCENY.—James Maguire has been held to bail in the sum of $1000, to answer the charge of larceny. The allegation is that he obtained from Patrick Carrigan the sum of $80, and failed to return the same.

McCLELLAN.

He is Received in the City of his Birth—How it is being Done.

On Tuesday evening last General George B. McClellan arrived in our city from New York, and to-day he is formally received and welcomed. Whatever may be the estimation in which he is held by those who differ from him in political opinion, it must be conceded that he has achieved a name and a fame, which are reflected in some degree upon the city of his birth.

As this is the case, it is perhaps but meet and proper that some formal ceremonies of welcome should be extended him after his long absence. In pursuance of this idea, the design has been to render the demonstration as devoid as possible of any political bias, but the evident fact that, with some few exceptions, the houses of the Democracy alone are decorated, and clubs of Democratic persuasion alone are to compose the procession, proves what might have been known before, that it is impossible to dissociate a man and his opinions Such is the fact.

There is no enthusiasm at all among the loyal Republican portion of the people, and sooth to say, there is but very little among the Democrats themselves. Four of the public buildings are decorated, and of the "Row offices" the Sheriff's is the only one that hangs a flag over its doorway. Some of the streets along which the parade is to pass, show fair numbers of patient waiters; others are deserted, the drizzling rain furnishing a ready excuse for the Democrats to get away home.

A number of committees have been constituted to make preparations and arrangements for the General's reception, and during yesterday they were all busy perfecting the programme. General McCandless has charge of the military portion of the procession, and he has formed seven divisions, making assignments of military gentlemen to each, none below the grade of major. A great many marshals, assistant marshals and aids have been commissioned.

The following organizations are expected to be in the line:—

The Young Men's Keystone Club, American Club, Fox Campaign Club, Hickory Clubs of Twelfth Ward, Sheppard Campaign Clubs, McClellan Guards, composed of soldiers and sailors, and the various Democratic ward organizations.

A butcher's column will also make a feature of the procession.

The seven divisions are constituted as follows:—The first a mounted cavalcade, headed by the Soleers' City Executive Committee; the second, Guard of Honor, Reception Committee, State Committee, and invited guests; the third, organizations of Soldiers and Sailors from distant States, and from Philadelphia outside of Pennsylvania; the fourth, organizations of Soldiers and Sailors in Philadelphia; the fifth, firemen; the sixth, civic clubs and associations south of Market street; and the seventh, civic clubs and associations north of Market street.

The line formed on Broad street at 12 M. It will be reviewed by General McClellan from the balcony of the Continental Hotel.

As we go to press it is about starting, and will move over the following route:—

Countermarch on Broad street to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden to Eighteenth, down Eighteenth to Spruce, down Spruce to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, where divisions will move to the right or left, and the procession be dismissed.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Bartram C. Moore was charged with assault and battery.

Alfred Field being sworn, testified—I am a mail carrier, residing at No. 1040 N. Fourth street; last evening I went to the Continental hotel to see Mr. Hickman, and after seeing him, went out on the balcony; the prisoner cheered for Seymour and Blair; I told him it was no place to do any such thing, when he turned and struck me.

Held in $1000 bail to answer.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—John Sullivan had a hearing before a United States Commissioner at noon to-day, charged with illegal distillation of whisky. Defendant resides at No. 1511 Edgemont street. On the 5th inst., Revenue Officer Heilman made a tour through Richmond, and discovered a still in the yard of defendant's house. The fires had been drawn, and there was every indication of the still having been used. He also found two barrels of whisky and two hogsheads of molasses on the premises. Mr. Sullivan claims that the still belongs to two young men, who had obtained permission to run it in his yard. John was held to answer.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING READY-MADE.—Finest assortment in the city; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

TRENWITH'S NEWS ESTABLISHMENT.—Having so successfully managed his news depot at No 167 S. Third street, as to gain the confidence and patronage of all our business men, Mr. Trenwith discovered his traffic so largely increasing that a new establishment was found a necessity. Acting without delay, he secured the basement of the new "German Democrat" building, on Chesnut street, above Sixth. This he has fitted up in an attractive manner, and so arranged it as to secure the greatest despatch and convenience in disbursing the thousands of daily journals and periodicals, in which he deals, to our citizens. The shelves are filled with a well-selected assortment of books and pamphlets, comprising all manner of readable literature. From all the prominent English and American publishing houses come their newest issues of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, and all the variety of serials which they send forth. Mr. Trenwith pays special attention to the receipt of the prominent New York dailies, and transmits them, by a postal arrangement, to his patrons a long while prior to the regular arrival of the New York mails. This new establishment contains a large and varied stock of stationery and its concomitants; and to make it still more worthy of patronage, Mr. Trenwith has added a fine assortment of perfumeries and toilet articles. The proprietor, by the exercise of all his ability and energy to the one end of founding a general and reliable news agency, merits the success which has attended his every effort; and in his new location, as in the old and well-known one on Third street, he will do all in his power to accommodate and please those who may favor him with their patronage

FROM A. WINCH, Esq., the well-known newsdealer, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received copies of "Fun," "Punch," and "Reynolds' Miscellany." All the foreign and domestic periodicals can be found upon his counters.

FOR SALE, a private collection of Oil Paintings. Engravings, Paintings on Glass, Bronzes, Alabasters, etc. To be seen for a few days at No. 4001 Pine street, West Philadelphia, from 9 to 11 A. M.

"EXAMINE THESE TRACES!"

The traces of skilful workmanship on all Garments produced in the READY-MADE or CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS of

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 25ptf

THIRD EDITION

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fire in Framingham—Crime in the State.

Advices by Atlantic Cable.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fire in Framingham.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Esty's Block, Framingham, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied by Mr. Larcher, jeweller; Mr. Kendall, grocer; Mr. Carr, stove and tin-ware dealer; Mr. Hudson, printer; and Mr. Smith, shoemaker; Post Office, several lawyers' offices, United States Assessor's office, Mr. C. C. Esty, and others. The mail matter, books of the Assessor, and most of the movable property were saved. The building belonged to Messrs. C. C. & A. R. Esty.

An old tavern at Bellingham, Massachusetts, with the outbuilding and other property, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $10,000; insured for $5000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A fireman from Milford was severely injured.

A Man Drugged and Robbed.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 8.—An unknown man, well dressed, about 28 years of age, supposed to be a passenger from the steamboat train last evening, was drugged, robbed, and his pockets turned inside out. He remains insensible this morning, with but little hope of his recovery.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Earthquake Shock—Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Silver Mountain yesterday, and almost immediately afterwards the atmosphere was obscured with smoke.

The Kentuck Mining Company has declared a dividend of $20 per share, payable on the 10th instant.

Ship News.—Arrived—Ship Asa Eldridge, from New York. Cleared—Ship Fleetwood, for New York, with 33,000 sacks of wheat; ship Alaska, for New York, via Mazatlan; ship Herald of the Morning, for Boston, with 27,000 sacks of wheat and 3000 barrels of flour; ship Swordfish, for New York, with 22,000 sacks of wheat.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 8—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—P. M.—Cotton dull. Bacon 46s. Pork firm. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher. Naval Stores quiet. Tallow 48s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 8—P. M.—Sugar on the spot declining. Calcutta Linseed firm.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Pac. Mail S'ps. Co.	128
N. Y. and E. R.	49⅝	Toledo & Wab.	60⅛
Phil. and Read. R.	95⅞	Mil. & St. P. com.	98
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅞	Adams Express Co	59⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co	28½
Chi. and N. W. com.	88⅝	U. S. Express	46¾
Chic and N. W. prf.	88⅝	Tenn. 6s, new	65½
Chi. and R. I. R.	104	Gold	138⅞
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	111⅛	Market dull.	

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

MARRIED.

KERN—UBER.—On Wednesday morning, October 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. J. Sage, Mr. WILLIAM R. KERN to Miss MARY A. UBER, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FOX.—On the morning of the 6th instant, WILLIAM FOX, Sr., in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Joseph F. Fox, No. 1213 Brown street, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. *

SCHOBER.—On the 7th instant, FREDERICK SCHOBER, aged 88 years.

His relatives and friends, and Mercantile Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 478 N. Fifth street, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. *

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop Stitch" NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

POLITICAL.

IRELAND AND GRANT.

A preliminary meeting of IRISHMEN favorable to the election of

GENERAL GRANT,

Will be held

THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

At 8 o'clock, at O'NEILL'S HALL, S. E corner of BROAD and LOMBARD Streets. All who love to see

THIS COUNTRY AND IRELAND FREE,

Are respectfully invited to attend. It

THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE REGULar Assessors, also the Extra Assessments of the ward, at J. A. Mahay's Pavilion Hotel, N. E. corner of NINTH and COATES Streets. 10 8 4t*

CIGARS.

FUGUET & SONS'

STANDARD CIGARS,

Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 5p No 22 S. FRONT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Reports on the Camilla Riot—McCulloch Reorganizing a New York Collection District.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Great Britain Afraid of the Cattle Plague.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary McCulloch this morning received a copy of an order in Council, dated at Whitehall, England, September 15th, which sets forth that the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, in order to prevent the introduction into England of the cattle disease prevailing in the United States, had decreed that hay imported from the United States into Great Britain shall not be removed from the ship or vessel in which the same has been transported from the United States, or landed in any port or place in the United Kingdom. The order took effect September 25th. Provision is made for landing hay imported from the United States for the use of horses only, on obtaining a license from the Lords of the Privy Council.

The Camilla Reports.

General Sebley's report of the Camilla affair has not arrived yet. This morning I applied to Secretary Schofield for a copy of General Meade's report of the same affair, but he declined to allow it to be published at present, as he had not yet had an opportunity of reading it care fully, and had not submitted it to the President, but intended doing so to-day. It is understood that General Meade makes out a strong case against the sheriff and citizens of Camilla.

McCulloch Reconstructing.

Secretary McCulloch this morning completely reorganized the Thirty-second Collection District of New York, situated in New York city, which is the heaviest collecting district in the United States. Sheridan Shook is Collector, and E. D. Webster, formerly Deputy Naval Officer, is Assessor, and, on Webster's recommendation, Secretary McCulloch appointed thirty-seven Assistant Assessors, all Democrats, two more than were previously commissioned. Webster has made a clean sweep of all Republicans under him.

Affairs on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The members of the General Ticket Agents' Association, in session here, leave on Saturday morning over the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Fort Hays. A large number of railroad officials, with their families, will accompany the party.

A buffalo hunt and barbecue will take place on Monday, under the auspices of the National Land Company. The party return via Leavenworth and St. Joseph on Tuesday next.

A Fort Larned despatch says General Slemmer, commanding the post, died there suddenly yesterday of heart disease.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Republican Nomination.

WORCESTER, Oct. 8.—The Congressional Republican Convention of Massachusetts assembled in this city at 11 A. M. to-day. There being four candidates before the convention, their claims were warmly advocated by their respective friends. On the first ballot the Hon. George F. Hoor had 98 votes out of 173, and was therefore declared the nominee. His nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

A Prize Fight.

The prize fight between Siddons, of Boston, and Kelly, of Baltimore, took place this morning at the Isle of Shoals. Ninety-six rounds were fought in one hour and twenty-eight minutes. Siddons was declared the winner. Both men were severely pummelled and bruised.

The Worcester Robbery.

WORCESTER, Oct. 8.—The name of the man who was drugged and robbed in the Boston depot, last night, is Daniel D. Danielson, of Danielsonville, Connecticut.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Cotton dull at 25½@26c. Flour steady; sales of 10,000 barrels at $6 50@8 75; Ohio at $7 75@11; Western at $6 40@8 50; Southern at $8 70@13 75; California at $8 75@9 75 Wheat easier Corn firmer; sales of 38 000 bushels at $1 12@1 14½. Oats firmer; sales of 35 000 bushels at 73c. Rye buoyant; sales of 8000 bushels Western at 91 c. Barley firmer. sales of 11 000 bushels Canada at $1 23 State at $1 20 Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28 90. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	127¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	49¼	Toledo & Wabash.	60⅝
Ph. and Res. R.	95⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	98
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅝	Adams Express	59⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Wells, Fargo	28⅝
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	88⅝	U. S Express Co.	46¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	88¾	Tennessees, new	65¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	104	Gold	139¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	111¾	Market dull and steady	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 All. co. 6s	c. 76	1100 sh Keystone Zinc	13
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100⅝	10 sh Read	c. 47⅞
$ 000 City 6s, New	102⅜	100 do	47 94
$2500 Lehigh RR 1	76⅜	100 do	55⅝ 1n. 47⅞
$6000 Leh Gs, '84	85½	100 do	58. 47 94
100 sh 8s Nich Coal	7⅝	400 do	47 94
100 sh Gr Mount	060. 5	100 sh N Y & M	55. 4⅛
100 do	4⅞	500 do	18. 4⅛
150 sh Leh V R	55	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	21
250 do	cpg. 55	200 sh Leh Nav	c. 27
49 do	cpg. 55	100 do	27
100 do	cpg. 55	12 sh Locust M	49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 All Co 6s	76⅛	200 sh Penna R	56¾
$1000 City 6s, New	102⅜	500 sh Leh Nav, s 60.	27
10 sh Leh V R	c&p. 55		

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

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PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 220 S. NINTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 7 9 3p

WOOL—

White	— — a— 14½	A. Saxon. Fl'ce ₩ lb	50 a—52
TALLOW—DUTY, 1c. ₩ lb.		A. F. R. Merino	45 a—50
Am. prime, ₩ lb	12½a— 13	A. & ¾ Merino	45 a—48
TEAS—DUTY: 25 ₩ ct. ₩ lb.		Sup. Pulled Co.	42 a—46
Gunpowder,	nominal	A. Combing	55 a—60
Hyson	80 a 1 05	No. 1 Pulled Co.	30 a—36
Y. Hye'n, ex.	nominal	Ex. Pulled Co.	45 a—49
Hyson Skin	nominal	Valp. Unwash.	28 a—30
Twankay	nominal	Texas fine	30 a—35
N. & Oolong	70 a— 85	Texas coarse	20 a—25
Orange Pec.	70 a 1 00	S. A. Cord's W.	38 a—42
Japan	55 a— 75	B. I. Washed	30 a— —
TIN—(ZINK)—DUTY: Pig, Bars, and Sheet	4c. 15 ₩ ct. ad val.; Plates and Sheets 25 ₩ ct. ad val.	African Unw.	14 a—15
		Smyrna Unw.	26 a—30
		Smyrna Wash.	35 a—45
Banca, ch. ₩ lb	25½a27	ZINC—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, ₩125 lb. 100 lbs.	
Straits, gold	24 a— —		
English, gold	24 a— —	Sheets, 2½, ₩ lb.	
Plates, C ch.	12 25 a12 75	In Sheets	—12½a—12¾
Plates I. C.	10 25 a11 00		

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	10½
Cocheco, L.	13½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	13	Victory	10½
Pacific	13	Wauregan	11½
American	12½	Arnold	13
Domestic	12½	Hamilton	13
Allens	13	Richmond	13
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12
Freemans	12½	Mourning	11½
Bates	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nashua	12½	Oriental	12½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A.	4-4 16	Pocasset	4-4 16
Lawrence, C.	4-4 12½	" E	8-4 11½
" F.	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	4-4 15
" G.	7-8 14	" R	13½
" M.	8-4 12	" O	10
" H.	8-4 12½	" N	12
Pacific, Extra	4-4 15½	"	7-4 23½
" H.	4-4 10½	"	8-4 42½
" Ja.	4-4 16	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A.	4-4 12	"	10-4 52½
" H.	4-4 15½	Boot, S	15
" L.	4-4 13	" O	13
" V.	3-4 14	" R	12
" N.	3-4 11	Appleton, A	4-4 16
Superior 1XI.	4-4 14	Lawrence, H	4-4 15½
Shawmut, C.	4-4 15	" O	14
Agawam, F.	4-4 12½	" B	13
Stark, A.	15½	" F	12
Massachusetts	4-4 11	Lyman, E.	4-4 16
" BB.	4-4 13½	" C.	4-4 15
" E.	7-8 12½	" G	4-4 13
Indian Head	4-4 16	Utica	4-4 22
"	3-4 14	Tremont, C.	4-4 12½
Exeter, A	4-4 13	Indian Orchard, A	16
" S.	7-8 12½	" C.	15
Medford	4-4 15	" R.	13
Augusta	4-4 14½	" W	12
"	7-8 13½	Great Falls, H	9-8 15
Gilboa	4-4 18	" J	4-4 14
Pittsfield, A	4-4 12	" M	14
Kennebec	4-4 10½	" S	13
Everett, A.	4-4 11½	Cabot, A	4-4 16
Swanton	4-4 14	" W	4-4 14
Bedford, R.	3-4 11	Dwight, A	4-4 15
Conestoga, E.	3-4 9½	" X	4-4 13½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

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HON. JOHN HICKMAN.

The Academy of Music Packed with Republicans—Hundreds Unable to Gain Admission—Immense Enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax—A Brilliant Address—The Republican Party—Its Duties and its Destinies—A Gratifying Demonstration.

The scene presented at the Academy of Music last night was one well calculated to fill every Republican heart with joy and satisfaction. The appearance of the spacious auditorium gave ample evidence of the overwhelming success of the Republican ticket during the approaching political struggle, for never before was the edifice more packed with loyal citizens than it was last night. Every nook and corner contained enthusiastic devotees at the shrine of Grant and Colfax, and the sea of human heads that greeted the eye from the stage was almost bewildering to behold.

Hundreds who clamored anxiously for admission were doomed to disappointment, and had to return home without having their wishes gratified. The occasion was an address by John Hickman, of West Chester, on "The Republican party—Its duty and its destiny." It was a most eloquent, logical and brilliant discourse, and the arguments of the orator could not fail to carry conviction to any sceptic that might be present. The stage was filled with a large number of the most prominent lights of the Republican party and the vast audience was studded with the acceptable presence of many of the fair sex.

The meeting was called to order about eight o'clock by Colonel John W. Forney, who read the following list of officers of the meeting, all of whom were unanimously elected:—

President—Thomas Webster.

Vice Presidents—George H. Boker, A. K. McClure, John Price Wetherill, Joshua Spering, George J. Gross, James L. Claghorn, General H. H. Bingham, Frederick Kleit, George T. Lewis, Joseph W. Bullock, Rev. J. W. Jackson, Charles S. Ogden, Titian J. Coffey, William McMichael, N. B. Browne, John Rice, William B. Thomas, John D. Stockton, John Goforth, William J. Wainwright, Evan Randolph, James Traquair, S. S. White, Henry Samuel, James A. Freeman, William H. Kern, John R. Penrose, Cadwalader Biddle, Daniel Foy, William W. Justice, James Freeborn, William M. Tilghman, A. H. Franciscus.

Secretaries—Caleb H. Needles, Robert R. Corson, Ed. Pennington, Frank Field, Lewis Wain Smith, Israel W. Morris, William M. Greiner, F.W. Fotteral, W. W. Nevin, Henry C. Davis, John W. Forney, Jr., Joshua W. Cousty, Robert S. Kenderdine, Allen Wood, Seth Pancoast, M. D., J. Morgan Jenison, George Freeman, Jr., Ezra Lukens, T. R. Davis, M.D., T. Russell Dawson.

The orator of the evening,

Hon. John Hickman,

Was then introduced, and he was received with prolonged applause.

After some few introductory words, referring to the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Hickman continued:—

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Allow me to thank you for this high compliment—for the favor that you do me; not that you are anxions to hear me, but that you are willing to hear me for the great cause that I advocate. (Applause.) Why are we here? What has brought us together? What mean all these torches, banners, processions, illuminations and meetings? Are we simply to understand that we are engaged in a contest for office, with its emoluments and its honors? If so, and there is no higher significance, then your struggles are in vain—your coming here is vain.

But I see by the interest which you show, by your great numbers, that you believe we are engaged in a great contest. A great contest about what? About what? Have you ever really and earnestly asked yourselves what it is we are about? We are trying to save the nation. (Applause.) It is not to be disguised, and I beg here now to say that in any remarks I shall make to-night I have nothing to say which can be construed by any man as derogatory or unjust to the party of the opposition or to any party at all. I am not there for that purpose. I am here to advocate my cause, the great cause of God and humanity, to which you and I have fervently devoted ourselves for the last ten years. (Applause.)

There are two sentiments or parties in the United States, having two distinct aims. There is what is called the Republican party, and there is what is called—and how I regret it from the bottom of my heart that it is so—the Democratic party. (Laughter.)

Oh! how that name has been disgraced, amd I and others who have left that party know it well. (Applause.)

Two sentiments and two aims. I contend that no man can possibly be in doubt as to what he ought to do in such an emergency as that in which we find ourselves now placed. I believe there is a chemistry which applies to politics as well as there is a chemistry which applies to physics, and if you will apply this chemistry and analyze, you can find out just what the parties are made up of.

I prefer to avoid all terms of severity and reproach, and to designate one as the party of truth and the other as the party of error; the one as the party of faith, the other as the party of distrust; the one as the party relying implicitly upon the higher power for the dissemination of eternal truth, and the other as the party opposed to that truth; the one as the party of light, the other as the party of darkness; the one as the party of fidelity, the other as the party of treachery. All this I say in candor, and all this I fully believe. And if you were to put to me the question, Why do you thus describe the characteristics of the two parties, Mr. Hickman; what do you mean by all this? I would answer, I mean this:—That the Republican party, for the last eight years, has been engaged in an earnest, ardent, determined, night and day, exhaustive effort to save the country. (Applause.)

Well, but what is to be the result? What is to be the result? I tell you that I believe there is such a thing as destiny. And that destiny is this:—The opportunity afforded to do—the opportunity to act—the accession or non-accession to that opportunity. In other words we make destiny. And when you inquire from me what is to be the result of this great contest between conflicting parties, I answer you it is to be just what you shall determine it shall be. (Applause.) If the liberty of the American nation shall ever be lost, it will be through the damnable perjury of the American people. (Applause.)

If ever American liberty shall be saved, and I have an abiding trust that it will be, forever, it will be through the greatest devotion, through the most extreme sacrifice of the people of the nation. (Applause.)

Now the subject of my remarks to-night is destiny. I will explain to you what I understand by that word. No man of common intelligence is without a knowledge of the importance of the present political contest. It is impossible that he should be, and I will tell you why. Because everything that he is, everything that he has, everything that he hopes, is involved; and it is, therefore, impossible that he should be without it.

Why, the Pilgrims who landed here, I think in 1620, were in no wise constituted differently from us. They had by no means a more superior organism than us. They did precisely what we would have done in similar circumstances. They came here to secure safety and repose; they came here for that purpose, but most unfortunately for them, most unfortunately for the interests of mankind, in attempting to secure their rights, they admitted a crime in the very constitution of their society. Slavery became an organic part of the Pilgrim society.

Well, ladies, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, I know perfectly well that it is understood in Philadelphia—and that is the reason I speak before you with the most extreme reluctance—that it is almost impossible to make a speech without bringing in the "nigger." Now, I am going to make a speech without a "nigger" in it. But still the Pilgrims admitted the institution of slavery, and sustained it, and they thereby made destiny. The opportunity was afforded them of arresting the crime. They did not do it, but supported it, and thus made destiny. And then came the war of the Revolution, and through what trials did we pass; through what trials did our Pilgrim fathers pass.

The men who made destiny in the wrong met their penalty in the war of the Revolution. They were guilty of the crime, for, after the institution had been fastened upon them they did not make any earnest effort to rid themselves of it. And then came—of course they come—revolts. Then what did they suffer? We would make an inquiry into what they did suffer, for such an inquiry is necessary to the view of the subject I propose taking to-night. After seven years of the most exhausting war that the nation ever endured we accomplished our independence, but still the principle of the worst form of slavery that ever existed upon the face of the earth remained, and then came the great revolt.

We courted, we demanded it by every act, we declared that it should happen. The great war came upon us. I refer to the Southern secession, and we felt the penalty of our crimes. Egypt had her ten plagues, if I count aright; she had her blood, she had her mice, she had her frogs, she had her murrain of her cattle, she had her slaughtered innocents; and so because we refused to do aright we also were cursed with calamities. Our fathers and our brothers were required to offer themselves upon the great broad altar of sacrifice; and oh, how we wept, our mothers wept, our sisters wept, our daughters wept when we received the news from the battle-field of hecatombs on hecatombs of slain.

Yes, yes; there is a marvel in the history of a nation as there is a marvel in the individual life of a man; and the marvel is this—as we did not accede to the demands of human liberty, as we violated human right, the war came upon us. Thus we made our destiny. And now you ask me, in view of all these things, looking back upon the past, What is to be the future? Well, now, I tell you I am very much disposed to-night to throw everything like modesty aside and admit what I never admitted before, and I suppose never will admit again, that I am a prophet and the son of a prophet. (Laughter.) And I propose to tell you what the future will be. You are inquiring about the future, and I am talking about destiny. Let us understand each other.

Now I will not grope upon the upper surface in order to see whether I may not find the remains of a town, but I will take you down to the solid granite and meet you there. When you talk to me about taxation, about the national debt, about the interest of the debt, about the Reconstruction acts, I care nothing for them. They are trash, they are miserable trash.

Will any man in such times stop to consider such things as these when the national life is to be stabbed, If so, then all I have to say is, that you are not of my kind. You don't belong to that one Democratic party which is for the country right or wrong. (Applause.) That old Democratic party was loyal and patriotic, but the Democratic party that you present to-day is such that no honest man can remain in it. (Applause.)

Mr. Hickmen then alluded to the parable in Holy Writ about the rich man in plenty, tearing down his old barns, building larger, and saying to his soul "be merry." He applied it to the nation, and continued:—

If there is anything sound in Orthodox theology, God Almighty says to you in tones of thunder, Thou fool, the soul of the nation shall be required of thee. (Applause.) If there are any here to-night to contemplate such an appeal as that of the soul to the nation, I cry, shame. This nation constitutes an immense part of the whole world, and, therefore, liberty, embracing a fair proportion of the whole world, must be respected and esteemed.

I will appeal to manhood, justice, sacrifice, the pure spirit of liberty, and Almighty God, for the purity of my intentions. All questions which have been discussed say, shall the "national honor be preserved?" By the national identity is meant the republican nation, and by the national honor is well understood the significance. It is necessary to do right to accomplish right, and to do wrong is to accomplish wrong. I will not stop to discuss these questions now. What do you care about taxation? The debt of the nation has been incurred for the public good, and they are in justice bound to pay it. During a time of trial the Democracy resolved the nation should not be paid and, therefore, they are now in favor of not paying the indebtedness incurred during the war.

The destruction of the Union would be universal destruction, and to this end the Democracy labored. This is what may be called radical, for it destroys the very fountains of life. They taunt us with being Radicals, but they understand not the term as applied to the present state of the times. If the defense of human rights, the maintenance of human law and the preservation of human liberty constitute radicalism, then I am a Radical in the highest sense of the word. Radicalism is that which strikes at the very root of life, and therefore on that score our opponents are Radicals. They tried to get certain States out of the Union, and they did get them out as far as Appomattox Court House, and there they stopped. (Applause). Let us afford them another opportunity on the same question. I had intended to say something about the preservation of the national honor, but you must excuse me in consequence of a want of strength. To not redeem our promises would be a disgrace; but I cannot do justice to the subject. Nothing but a high sense of justice causes me to speak, and I now say if the Americans fail to pay their bonds then their honor is surely vitiated.

The Democrats favor repudiation of the public debt. I have respect for Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, whom I know well, as much indeed as I have for General Butler, whom I never have known, on the great question of repudiation. The doctrine of having two currencies, one for the "sloated bondholder," and the other for the poor man, is not, as claimed by the Democracy, a part of the creed of the Republican party, for if it was I would leave it. I have heard it said by statesmen, that any man who lent his money to the government should have known better. "They should have read the law," say they, and then they would know that they could not safely have given their money.

No man, however "knows the law," excepting the man who last determined what it was. (The speaker then gave some laughable illustrations of legal contrarieties, which were received with great applause). The Democrats are opposed to the preservation of the national honor, *ergo*, they are in favor of the destruction of the national life.

I ask of you what will *you* do? Will you make a destiny to stay you and your children, or destroy you and them? As you answer this question so shall the nation's future be. Do you suppose that Democrats and Copperheads have no feeling? Do you think they will treat you with kindness if they get the reins of power? I warn you not to trust them. I know a little fellow, five feet eight inches high, called "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. I understand he has been nominated for the Presidency. If that is true I promise to vote for him, as I think that will make for me a destiny of salvation.

I have more confidence in the heart than I have in the head. I would, therefore, vote for Grant because he is all heart, all soul, and I ask no promises. When I think of such a type of loyalty as Andrew Johnson, I cannot help thinking of the expression of Seneca:—"Tiberius got drunk but once in his life, but then he remained drunk."

I admire the man who after an all-night study arises in the morning and says, "I will fight it out on this line all summer." And let the opponents of that man feel assured that *that* line will continue until the successful end. I know this will be so, because I know what has already been done by the man who gave utterance to such sentiments. If you do the duty I desire, you will, on the morning after the contest, be satisfied with your course, and coincide with well known and applicable poetical sentiments (which the speaker commenced to recite, but which were partially drowned by the spontaneous applause of the audience).

POLITICAL.

—There can be no mistake about the spirit that animates the Copperheads. Love and admiration for treason and traitors is proclaimed on every hand. The following is from the Tazewell *Register*, the Democratic organ of Tazewell county, Illinois. We commend it to the attention of the "Boys in Blue:"—"What sort of Republicanism is that which would honor Generals Thomas, Sheridan, and Meade, and degrade Generals Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and a better cavalryman. No radical will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtue, and accomplishments to Thomas. Hampton, Forrest, and Lee are accessions to the Democratic party. We are proud of them, and we present them with confidence to the people of the North, and we say, 'Here are our trophies!' They are worth all the bureaus, and carpet bags, and negro militia, and tax collectors, and petty military tyrants, and greasy contractors, and fat bondholders, that a corrupt Congress can manufacture between this and doomsday."

—The Providence *Journal* has this:—"We do not join in the clamor against General Rosecrans for staying at home, attemping negotiations with Rebel leaders, and writing letters to Democratic Conventions, while the mission to which he has been appointed, one of the most important under the Government, remains in charge of the Secretary of Legation. On the contrary, we are pleased that the General has taken to politics, in which he does more harm to his side than to ours; and if he cannot serve the country in Mexico, better than he does his party at home, we hope he will not enter upon the diplomatic duties, at least, till after the election."

—A crusty old Rebel, standing in front of the Planters' House, St. Louis, the other night, as a procession passed, was asked by a stranger, "Who are these?" He replied, "Radical rascals; one good company would whip the whole lot!" The stranger calmly answered, "You are mistaken. Those boys have been with Sherman. I know the step. I am a stranger here, and I don't know the men, but I have seen that swing before!"

—The Wheeling *Register* says ex-Senator Carlile has moved his family to Clarksburg, West Virginia, with the intention of becoming the successor of Hon. P. G. Van Winkle in the United Statel Senate, provided the radicals shall have a majority in the next Legislature.

—Henry Clay Dean having been thoroughly ostracised by his party in the North, is going to Kentucky, where his peculiar style is being appreciated. He will speak in Flemmingsburg on the 8th.

—The Springfield *Republican* has excellent authority for saying that Horatio Seymour has given up the contest, and freely tells his Democratic friends in private that he has not the faintest hope of an election.

—The most successful publication of the day—the Democratic campaign picture of "Seymour at Home." It presents Horatio in his most pleasing attitude, and will be subscribed to by a million or two of voters.

—A Democratic paper in Tennessee says the negroes are "beginning to learn what Democracy means." A few such lessons as they received at Camilla, Ga., will post them thoroughly.

—I have invisible pickets around the house of every radical. N. B. FORREST.

—A political club in New Orleans call themselves the "Magnolia Rangers."

—Extraordinary retrenchment! Powell has stopped painting his "Battle of Lake Erie," and the Congressional Committee has stopped the payments on account.

—Lydia Thompson, just from London, is in New York. Lydia is an actress, and is said to be a pretty blonde with just enough cockneyism to be piquant, and exuberance of spirits sufficient for an entire tea-party.

Reformatory for Criminal Boys.

The reformatory for criminal boys, originally established in Southwark, London, was removed some years ago to Red Hill, and placed on a farm. Here boys convicted of crime are kept at work three to five years, chiefly in agriculture, and then are sent to the colonies. The success of the institution appears quite remarkable, according to the following statement, condensed from a recent English journal:—

"There are two hundred and seventy boys on the farm, and their occupations are in the field, the cow-house, sheep-fold, stable, garden, brick-field, tailors' shop, laundry, kitchen, and house generally. Some are taught to be carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, and bricklayers. Emigration is the great attraction to them at the expiration of their term, and the chaplain can show a heap of letters from former pupils that ought to encourage them in his work, and sustain the Committee in their efforts to provide the expenses that the industrial training and ultimate disposal of the boys make absolutely necessary. Some of the boys make capital agriculturists, thanks to the experience and patience of Mr. Bileliffe, the bailiff. The farm consists of 300 acres of freehold land, and the lads enter eagerly into the tending of stock (the farm keeps thirty cows, besides sheep and pigs), the making of butter and the raising of produce. A few facts will speak volumes for the institution. During the last nineteen years 2028 boys have been admitted, and 1756 discharged. Of these 840 emigrated. Since the last harvest-home the unusually large number of 102 were admitted, but the good conduct has been unexampled, and the punishments and desertions remarkably few; 91 have left during the year, and 56 of them at once, by the aid of the society, emigrated to the Canadas. The cheering statement is recorded that eighty-nine per cent. of the lads live honestly, and that a large proportion work themselves into respectable positions in life."

Mountain Climbing in the Caucasus.

Referring to the late ascent by three Englishmen of the Elbrus and Kasbeck mountains, in the Caucasus, a German paper remarks that it is a mistake to suppose these mountains were then ascended for the first time. In 1829 Adolf Kupffer, the mineralogist' K. A. Meyer, the botanist, and other philosophers, were sent on a scientific mission into the Caucasus by the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and ascended Elbrus with some Circassian guides. The history of this expedition is given in Kupffer's "Voyage dans les Environs du Mont Elbrouz dans le Caucase, entrepris par ordre de sa Majesté l'Empereur en 1829. Rapport fait à l'Acad. Imp. des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg," St. Pet., 4to., 1830; and also in Klaproth's "Nouvean Journal Asiatique" for January, 1831, No. 37. As for Kasbeck, it was ascended by the geographer Moritz Wagner, brother of Rudolph Wagner, about the year 1844. The same paper describes the central ridge of the Caucasus as a huge mass of black porphyry specked with white, its summit forming a vast plateau from eight to ten thousand feet high, which stretches for several miles from east to west, with deep valleys on both sides, and a narrow ridge covered with eternal snow running along the whole of its length. About the middle of this ridge is a very wide but not deep chasm, out of the centre of which rises a bold peak almost entirely covered with snow. This is the Elbrus, called by the native Albordeh (a watershed).

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DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Roxborough, within walking distance of two stations on the Norristown Railroad, and about six miles from the city. Lot, 70 feet front. House about 38 feet square, with a back building. Well built and furnished throughout. Parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor and piazza 10 feet wide on two sides. Five (5) good sleeping-rooms on second floor, with bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. This Residence is in a very healthy country, and commanding a fine view over the valley of the Wissahickon. Price, $8000.

Immediate possession. Additional ground adjoining can be purchased, if desired.

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Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Wasiebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $3 20, in shades and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1 25.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

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Will be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, October 10 at 11 o'clock, at the U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, PENN and LOMBARD Streets, 3 large size Copper Stills and 3 large size Copper Worms, seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphy for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

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Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR
BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the highest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent M Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1ptp

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STATIONERY, ETC.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

No. 127 South THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIBARD BANK,

BANK, INSURANCE, AND MERCANTILE

STATIONER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

PREMIUM BLANK BOOKS.

Lithographic and Letter-Press Printing.

Bonds and Coupons, Certificates of Stocks, Policies Bills of Exchange, Cards, Circulars, and Bill Heads printed in the neatest style, at short notice.

Just received, a large invoice of LEVY S COMMERCIAL PENS. 10 6 tuths3t

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11s

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

122 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES,
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 92 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$ 51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value,	$1,102,302 50
	Cost, $1089,679 20,	
	Real Estate	86,000 0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076 00; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103 07 10	
Cash in Drawer	208 52	183,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$850,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12s

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 9 26s

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 7 2tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE. Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 21 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It lay in the ruins fourteen days, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 20,000 FRANCS at the recent International contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents,

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILAD

Women Students in Russia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It has been stated of late that a university for women is about to be founded in Russia. Such is not exactly the case, but it is true that public classes for female students will probably be organized there before long. During several years the lectures delivered by the professors of the University of St. Petersburg were open to the public; and this privilege was so appreciated, that during the course of 1859 and 1860 between two and three thousand persons regularly attended them, and among these were a great number of women. But the year 1861 brought with it those student disturbances which resulted in the closing of the University; and when it was reopened new regulations had been made, by which women were excluded from its classes. The only subject which they could now study in public was that of medicine, for the medical faculty in St. Petersburg forms a separate academy, independent of the University. A number, however, of the female medical students went abroad, especially to Switzerland; as, for instance, Mad'lle Suslof, who recently obtained a doctor's diploma from the University of Zurich, and who has subsequently received permission to practise at St. Petersburg with the privileges accorded there to foreign medical practitioners.

"During the present year an important agitation has taken place among the women of St. Petersburg in favor of public instruction. Several German newspapers have stated that a petition bearing four hundred female signatures has been presented to the Minister of Public Instruction, praying that classes might be opened for women in the University, and that the Minister has refused to grant their prayer, considering their tendencies to be 'nihilistic.' But in reality no such petition has been laid before him, the Russian Government not favoring such demonstrations. What really has occurred is this: more than even four hundred women have sent letters first to the council of professors, and then to the rector of the University of St. Petersburg, begging for permission to attend the lectures on philology and natural science, and offering to pay for the privilege. The council replied that it 'fully sympathized with their wish, but that the public classes were closed against them by law.' As regarded the opening of the new classes, however, the professors would be 'perfectly willing' to give lectures to them, if only the intending students could obtain the necessary permission from the Minister of Public Instruction, and fitting accommodation could be provided for them. There the matter rests at present, but it is understood that measures are being taken to obtain the requisite permission, and it is expected that, if the classes are opened, they will be attended by a very large number of female students."

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:50, 4:15, and 7:30 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:20 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 tf H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on EAST Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M., at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:55 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3 25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent,

September 14, 1868. 6 15]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 28, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10 20 A. M., 4 00, and 9 00 P. M.
Fast Line	11 40 A. M.
Erie Express	11:40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8 20 A. M., 3 40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,

CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel,

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4:15 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 8:20 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stages for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P.M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:40 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:30 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:05 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets,

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 253 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10 40 P. M.
" Williamsport	8:20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:30 A. M.
" Williamsport	8:35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport	6 25 P. M.
" arrives at Rockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10:50 A. M.
" Williamsport	10 15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	7:50 P. M.
" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 11] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4, 5, 6¼, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 6¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:45, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:35 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:20, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered whasf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, 9 15 Superintendent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

S. B. KINGSTON,

10 2 10] General Freight Agent Penna. R. R. Co.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA'A & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Direct communication, by private wire, with our New York House. All fluctuations in Governments, Stocks, Gold, etc., instantly advised.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street.

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 6 3m

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat ERWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 3, 1 P.M	Saturday, Oct. 3, 5 P.M
Sunday, Oct. 4, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arca street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 9½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Oct 5, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5, Don't go
Tuesday, " 6, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, " 6, 8 A.M.
Wed'day, " 7, 3 P.M.	Wed'day, " 7, 9 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8, Don't go	Thursday, " 8, 9 A.M.
Friday, " 9, 8 A.M.	Friday, " 9, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8:45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 12w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, 4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 9 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company. Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M., and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October

DEMOCRACY!

Another Collection of Illegal Naturalizations.

We present below an additional list, embracing 578 names, of the persons of foreign birth who have been clothed with the rights of citizenship by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court.

The Work of the Supreme Court in this business between the 14th of September and the 3d of October, according to the information furnished to Judge Read, is given below, with the number of names already published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and the number yet to be published:—

Date.	Pub. lished.	Not pub	Total	Date.	Pub. lished.	Not pub.	Total
Sept. 14	143	*74	69	Sept. 25	...	434	434
" 15	42	*3	39	" 26	...	464	464
" 16	68	19	49	" 28	487	238	725
" 17	94	8	102	" 29	407	111	518
" 18	111	*1	119	" 30	...	420	420
" 19	41	150	191	Oct. 1	377	99	476
" 21	272	123	395	" 2	201	283	484
" 22	262	179	381	" 3	...	254	254
" 23	196	219	415				
" 24	304	193	497	Total	2945	3170	6018

For certain days, marked thus (*), it will be seen that we have published 97 more names than were returned to Judge Read. There still remain the names of 3170 persons to be given, exclusive of those who are being put through by the tipstaves during the present week. By reason of the delays to which we were subjected, it will therefore be almost, if not quite impossible, for us to complete the list before the day of election.

The Professional Vouchers,

Twelve of whom did one fourth of the swearing from the 14th to the 24th of September, have almost entirely disappeared. Two of them James A. Watson and Ernest Gentner, are already in the hands of the law, and the others have been frightened from their work. The only ones who figure prominently in the list published to-day are the following:—

John Ward, vouching for	14	men.
John Williams,	9	"
George Thompson,	7	"
Joseph Ostertag,	7	"

The following is a *resume* of the total work of the professionals, as far as developed:—

James A. Watson	67	James A. Costello	14
Tim Donohue	43	Charles Rogers	11
Edward McNulty	41	P. F. McPaerson	11
Hiram Jacobs	38	F. H. Delany	10
Bernard Muilin	38	Henry Gentner	10
George Palmer	37	James Robb	10
Hugh Brown	35	John Green	10
Theodore Snyder	33	A. De Bruen	9
John Ward	27	Sol. Pinheiro	8
John Hartman	24	Joseph Ostertag	7
Toomas Evans	22	George Thompson	7
William Gross	22	George Dickinson	6
John H. Little	19	John Little	6
Ernest Gentner	19	William Campbell	6
Henry Wisham	17	Michael Hays	6
Thomas Cochrane	16		

The City Executive Committee have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL,
A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Thursday, October 1.

Names.	*Vouchers.*
John McCullough, 43 Huron street.	Martin Dellatied 1077 Milton street
Peter Dowley, 203 Girard avenue.	Peter Murray 1315 Davy street
Ed. Sheran, 36th and Haverford.	Owen Reilly 22d and Vine streets
John C. Connell, 434 Monroe street.	Philip Dougherty 724 S. Eighth street
John Tracy, 1509 Shippen street.	Revel Tayler 1011 S. Second street
Thomas Groon, 1908 South street.	Patrick Groon Frankford
Patrick Rooney, 912 Hall street.	John Sweeny 1712 Race street
Patrick Fisher, 1429 Germantown av.	John Donahue 1611 Philip street
Thomas Brady, 1636 Sansom street.	Charles Gallin 252 S. Sixth street
James Tremble, 1522 Lukens street.	Berhold Zoni 1539 Lukens street
Leopold Ochsie, 17 Grey's court.	Joseph Johnsie 313 St. John street
John Kane, 1921 Pearl street.	John Cloonan 1990 Pearl street
Patrick Todd, Continental Hotel.	Thomas Kieran 819 Walnut street
Patrick Monroe, 1638 Moravian street.	John Monroe 1633 Moravian
William O. Mealey, 908 S. Fifth street.	Michael Donnelly 1212 Fitzwater street
William Donnelly, Somerset street and Trenton avenue.	Arthur Donahue Cedar street
William Sensenberger, Second & Girard av.	Thomas Maguire 1146 N. Fifth street
James Gillem, Cedar street.	John Faulkner Somerset street
Dominick Bradley,	John Bradley
James J. Halfman, 408 S. Fifth street.	James A. Mabbileu 769 S. Eighth street
John McLaughlin, 182 Miller street.	John Crane 180 Miller street
William Gearson, 24th and Pine street.	Thomas Brown 2325 Pine street
John Hannan, Hutchinson, above Oxford.	Michael Hannan Hutchinson, above Oxford
John Clery, 722 Toland street.	John Brady 733 Bodder street
Patrick Brennan, Lower Wakefield,	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
James McMartin, 302 Stanley street.	Alexander Curdy 612 Penn street
Weyl Walter, 1431 Germantown av	William Noble 1534 Germantown av
James Bagley, 2339 Vine street.	Edward M. Herwig 2339 Vine street
Arthur Glasgow,	Thomas Brady
Terrance Murtha, White Hall.	John E. Vallee White Hall
William Fitzgerald, 11 Meade street.	John Collins 11 Wilson street
Hiram Hey, Diamond & America.	John Lawrence 2023 Callowhill street
Philip Schmidt, 489 York avenue.	John Meyers York and [illegible]
James M. Brennan, 2132 Market street.	John McLaughlin 336 Darby road
James Costello, 1114 Cherry street.	Joseph Harris 236 S. Juniper street
William F. Grouse, 4 Union street.	Jacob Kurner 921 Hubbard street
William Manley, 1220 Parrish street.	William Lawrence 329 S. Seventh street
David Ryne, 832 Walnut street.	A. DeBruen 528 South street
Thomas Mitchell, 1750 N. Front street.	William Goyd 510 S. Third street
Charles Stroub, Nicetown.	John Dick 1045 Mervine street
John Hughes, 1535 S. Eighth street.	Maxwell DeSilver 1535 S. Eighth street
Adolph Burkhardt,	Christian Groserne 2104 Coates street
Daniel O'Connor, 1018 Chesnut street.	James Griffin 1018 Locust street
Thomas Walters, 28 S. 27th street.	Michael Walters 28 S. 25th street
Charles Harst, 423 Dauphin street.	Charles P. Lamb 639 Lorain street
Timothy McKenna, Germantown.	Thomas W Watson Germantown
James Fitzpatrick, 17 Martin place.	Ebenezer Cobb 1129 Vine street
John Donnelly, Maple and Thompson.	Arthur Donahue Cedar street
John Cannon, 1932 Filbert street.	Patrick Wallace 2105 Filbert street
Lawrence Gillon, 507 Fulton street.	James McLaughlin 509 Fulton street
Henry Lyons, 1855 N. Sixth street.	Jacob Ridly 1748 N. Fifth street
John Malvin, 134 Green lane.	Jas. Ostertag 2504 Palethorp street
Michael Mulgrow, 612 Fitzwater street.	Michael McCluskey 755 S. Seventh street
Patrick Leavey, Amber and Taylor st.	John Byrnes 2322 N. Front street
Charles McCullough, 536 S. Sixth street.	Thomas Dalton 518 Powell street
Bernard O'Neal, 2337 Virginia street.	Michael Lewis, 1349 Coates street
John Boyce, 999 Delaware avenue.	John Williams 1018 Filbert street
Arthur Connelly, 1934 Market street.	William Belshaw 1506 Wilcox street
Edward Dougherty, 54th and Market st.	William McGarvey 53d and Market streets
Maurits Blarhalter, 708 N. Second street.	John Keller 831 Burns street
Thomas Hudson, 1635 Shippen street.	Arthur Conner 631 S. Front street
Martin Lougharty, 3735 Irwin street.	James Mulheirn, 6735 Irwin street
William Collier, 217 Spearing street.	Stephen Gillon 635 Barclay street
Andrew Gennard, 1203 Brinton street.	George Gennard 1293 Brinton street
S. A. Seynaves, 1015 Oxford street.	William Ralston 322 Carver street
Michael Ford, 3518 Ashtour street.	Michael Sullivan
Constant Belied, Nicetown.	Daniel Hirtzell 16 Hudson street
Edward Midgely, Delaware county.	William Smith 1518 Callowhill street
John Foster, 1204 N. Fourth street.	H. W. Henne 1321 N. Fifth street
Charles Scheiber, 104 Frankford road.	Frederick Haverwas Victoria street
Dennis McFadden, 18 Market street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Christian Stotz, 1506 Market street.	George Thompson 1246 Callowhill street
Daniel Leonard, Norristown.	George Wilson Norristown
John Raeses, 412 Front street.	S. Haifelin 608 N. Third street
Thomas Burk, 10 Relief street.	John Holland 34 Shippen street
John Smith, Northampton.	Thomas Mon 674 S. Eighth street
Michael Finney, 2 Philip street.	John White 211 Columbia avenue
John Tobin, Chester county.	Patrick Bird 503 Penn street
Lawrence McDonald, 911 Thompson street.	Patrick Cummings 909 Thompson street
John Carlin, Chester county.	John Coyle 217 N. Tenth street
Neil Dever, 116 Market lane.	Mincy Campbell
Henry Petzold, 900 South street.	William Tury 603 South street
Thomas Zern, 1113 Locust street.	James Griffin 1018 Locust street
Martin Breidner, Quakertown.	H. F. Stoneback No. 9 S. Fifth street
William Crawford, 715 Richmond street.	Henry McIntyre 931 N. Fourth street
Thomas Meaney, Montgomery county.	John McCullough Montgomery county
Thomas Eagan, 5th street, ab. Ann.	John Kane 745 South Seventh st
James Kane,	Philip McArdle
Michael O'Harra, Chester.	John O'Harra Chester
Gottlieb Nagle, 1516 Parrish street.	Frederick Schwartz 1311 North Sixth st
Peter Wagner, 934 Marshall street.	Theodore Snaettler Norris and Ritter sts
Christian Schmidt, 1322 Morrison street.	George Thompson 1246 Callowhill street
John O'Hara, Chester county.	Patrick Burns 134 South Fourth st
Hugh Riley, 1756 Wood street.	John Delaney Norristown
John C. Rigney, 1328 Richmond st.	P. K. Conner 638 South Fifth street
Thomas A. Brown, 907 Christian street.	Francis Rogers 730 Lebanon street
Thomas McKane, 1409 Germantown av.	Peter McGucken 1418 Cadwalader st
Patrick Conahan, Twentieth and Wood.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
James Burns, Montgomery county.	John O'Kara Montgomery county
Robert Fleming, James Conway, 77 Moore street.	John O Kara, do
Edward Cantwell, 1917 Buttonwood st.	James Sullivan 1724 Carpenter street
John W. Weist, 144 Green street.	John Comeford 2225 Hamilton street
Jacob Kahn, 310 Race street.	John Hartman 132 Coates street
Robert C. McAuley, N. Thirteenth street.	Simon Picard
George Booth, 66 Blodget street.	Francis Flynn 851 N. Thirteenth st
Thomas H. Smith, Francis Walker, Manayunk.	James Mallay 209 Race street
John West, 4 Abbott's place.	Charles F. Robertson
Waitt Brothers, 339 New Market st.	Jos. Ostertag 1856 Front street
Jackson Bradford, Chester county.	Wm. B. Holbrook 939 S. Eighth street
Harry Sommers, 318 Cherry street.	Patrick Brown 822 Noble street
Michael O'Brien, Ninth and Jefferson.	J. B. Baker Chester county
John Frederick, 2218 Coral street.	Daniel H. Conners 196 Elfreth street
John Smith, 3 Gray street.	John Joyce 1638 Cobert street
Jer. Dood, 9 Colbrook street.	George Cround 1134 Girard avenue
Henry Witte, 263 Budd street.	Chris. Mochel 1766 Fetter street
John Byrne, 409 Perk street.	John Williams 1828 Filbert street
Julius Schober, 302 N. Twelfth st.	P. K. Daily 19 N. 36th street
Thomas McGrath, Del. av. and Poplar.	Morris Cockran 112 S. Second street
Thomas McDonald, 1417 Warnock st.	Ber. Kline 256 S. Twentieth st
Franic Vangarder, 1116 Seybert street.	Michael McCann Del. ave. and Laurel
Peter Moran, 1304 Shippen street.	John Root 1110 Parish street
Charles Ueman, Lower Merion.	William Kraulter 1118 Seybert street
Charles Burchard, 319 Hazzard street.	John Wilson, 48 Meade alley
Cornelius Tuhey, 4 Leeds alley.	George Daly 1315 Market street
Frederick Hiltwein, 1803 Ridge avenue.	John White 217 Columbia av
Herman Marks, 146 Poplar street.	James A. Costello 14 Leeds alley
Mart. Flaherty, Kennett sq. Chest. co.	Patrick McGuigan 922 N. Nineteenth st
Patrick McEnneily, 132 N. Front street.	H. Mickel 104 Poplar street
Zavier Winker, Lower Merion.	Michael Mayland Chester county
John Heliand, 1722 N. Third street.	Michael O'Harra 132 N. Front street
Thomas Martin, Montgomery co.	George Daly 1315 Market street
John Horen, 1426 Philip street.	Daniel Hiberle 816 N. Fourth street
Henry Snyder, 411 Otis street.	John Kane Montgomery co
Christopher Connell, Montgomery co.	John Mack 1122 S. Thirteenth st
Patrick Fitzgerald, Montgomery co.	Jos. Ostertag 1836 Front street
Thomas Marr, Montgomery co.	John Kane do do do do do
Fred. Gerger, 611 Callowhill street.	John Hermann 611 Callowhill street
Philip Schweitzer, 1737 Fourth street.	Jos. Ostertag 1856 Front street
Wm. Wagner, 4 Plain street.	Philip Waldschmidt 4 Plain street
George Sweetman, Hart's lane.	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Peter M. Duran, 723 S. Eleventh st.	Fred. K. Meyers 723 S. Eleventh street
Thomas Crawford, 27 Lombard street.	George U. Derr 31 Thirteenth street
George W. Smith, Michael Sinsenmeyer, Lower Merion.	Charles F. Robertson
James McGeough, 1220 Francis street.	George Dalley 1315 Market street
Lawrence Clark, 940 S. Seventh street.	Edward Carrigan 1210 Francis street
Michael Harkins, Second and Race sts.	James Monroe 948 S. Seventh street
Thomas Riley, 22d and Callowhill,	M. J. Dunn 532 S. Eighth street
Alex. Gorman, 732 Federal street.	John Sheehy Twelfth and Vine sts
P. Morley, 700 S. Eighth street.	Thomas Gorman 1126 Leon street
Pat. Mullen, 17th and Catharine.	Charles Smith 1114 S. Tenth street
Simon Abraham, 144 Otter street.	James McAleer 1313 Seybert street
Joseph Smith, 1125 Wilkins street.	Samuel Huston 1918 Sarah street
Abraham Freund, 539 Front street.	Joseph C. Molloy 744 Morris street
Henry Burroughs, 1729 Moravian street.	A. Newman 19 New Market street
Thomas McDonald, 608 Carpenter street.	John Dugan 926 S. Eleventh street
Patrick Murphy, 815 Vine street.	John Mack 1122 S. Thirteenth st
Frederick McGlade, 1217 Market street.	John Dunn 340 Grisom street
Joseph Savage, 2226 Christian street.	James G. Harrison 1027 Cherry street
Max Silberburg, 310 Race street.	H. C. Allen 1919 Kemble street
Charles Metzinger, 1028 N. Second street.	Joseph B. Sewald 310 Race street
John Delav, Nicetown lane.	Lewis Engell 1048 N. Second street
B. Sneridan, 7 Allen place.	Morris Cockran 112 S. Second street
Patrick Shields, 631 Marriott street.	Patrick Martin 757 S. Front street
Terrence Gunn, 1511 Federal street.	Ralph Grant 795 S. Sixth street
	George Colgan 1115 Federal street
Thomas Durkin, 131 S. Twenty-fourth.	James Mailhe ren, 1348 Cabot street
John Newall, Sixth and Willow sts.	George Colgan, 1115 Filbert street
Emanuel Weisband, 1135 Sophia street.	Peter McGuckin, 1408 Cadwalader street.
James Fitzsimmons, 1803 Salmon street.	Robert Randall 1305 Salmon street
Martin Scully, 1427 Germantown av.	Daniel Dungan 330 Master street
Owen Connelly, Kershaw st.	Christian Gerke 209 N. 15th st.
Meyer Rosenkrantz, 122 Brown st.	D. Wolfsohn 300 New Market st
John Lynch, 114 Union st.	Ulysses Gould 317 Gaskill st
Ambrose Croatty,	John Williams 1412 Mervine st
Christopher Bubser, 8 Berwick st,	F. W. Scheidemann 834 St. John st
John Collins, 229 Warriner st.	Pat. Daly 9 Meade st
Dom. McCawley, 606 Fitzwater st.	John McNulty 820 Dickerson st
Thomas McEnnelly, 132 N. Front st.	Pat. McEunelly 132 N. Front st
Pat. McKinney, 1077 Beach st.	Michael McCann Del. av. and Laurel st
Manus McCrosson, 761 S. Seventh st.	Hugh Judge 10 S. Paul's av
Pat. Barrett, 115 Elfreth st.	Charles Smith 1114 S. Tenth st
John Harbeson, American and Col. av.	William H. Jones 207 Columbia av
M. Wolf, 144 Otter st.	Dr. Goldberg 409 N. Fifth st
Pat. Hunt, 104 Meade st.	Thomas Hardy 108 Meade st
John Dyer, Water and Walnut.	James Monaghan 1631 Market st
Nicholas Echtemacht, 319 Mary st.	F. W. Binder 45 N. Sixth st
Wm. F. Kelly, 115 Elfreth street.	Daniel H. Conner 106 Elfreth street
Bernard Guckemann, 621 S. Eighth st.	F. Guckemann 615 S. Fourth st
James Burke, Rockdale.	Pat. J. Moyles Asco township
Angus Ruhlander, 322 Coates st.	Moses Hasberg 314 Coates st
Patrick Murphy, James Warren, 26 Cadwalader st.	James Riley John Ward 1018 Filbert st
Christian Walter, Lower Merion.	George Daly 1315 Market st
Thomas Brophy, 1445 Camac st.	John Phelan, 1339 Warnock st.
John Nelsen, 1721 Germantown rd.	Michael McCartney 620 Swanson st
John Reed, 1735 Seybert st.	P. O'Donnell 23d and Sp. Garden
Bernard Weins, 1523 Ellsworth st.	Patrick Rogers 1123 McIlravey st
John O'Brien, Marcus Hook,	David O'Noolen Marcus Hook
Arthur McDonald, James Ward, 17th and Bedford.	Edward Dougnerty Patrick Malone 11th and Locust st
Patrick Courtney,	John Rourke 1 Central place
John Hughes,	C. E. Krumsnield 868 Orchard st
Patrick Ferry, 766 S. Third st.	R. H. Dennisen 783 S. Third st
Ed. Heran, 1425 Philip street.	John Mack 1122 S. Thirteenth st
Patrick Butler, 2026 Filbert street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
James Boyle, Montgomery county.	John Kane Montgomery county
James Horick, 233 Raspberry street.	James Daly 1014 Locust street
Joseph Miller, Third and Green sts.	Carl Keller 873 Otis street
Ashbon Harrison, 707 Richmond.	Charles Philips 633 Girard avenue
Aubon Walter, 999 Randolph street.	John Ebert 210 Brown street
Daniel Leary, Joy Mills, Del.	Pat. J. Moyles Aspen township
Benj. Simons, 954 St. John.	C. E. Krumshield 666 Orchard street
John Millet,	James MacDonald 1532 Spring Garden st
John Beck, 1208 N. Second street.	Robert McBride 1233 N. Second street
Pat. McGrory, 6 Fetter's lane.	Patrick Flynn 6 Fetter's lane
Ed. McKellar, 1701 Columbia av.	George Thomson 1246 Callowhill street
Samuel Wilcock, 167 Church street.	Joan Grear 743 S. Sixteenth street
Fred'k Eckert, Norristown.	Adam Zinnel Norristown
Michael Logan, 1416 Shippen street.	Thomas Howard 1012 Shippen street
Cornelius Sullivan Chester county.	P. Burns 130 S. Fourth street
James McKenna, Old York road.	Michael McKenna 1226 Shippen street
John McGinnis, 35th and Ludlow.	William Smith, 1518 Callowhill street
Patrick Bouchee, Montgomery co.	George Peters, Montgomery co.
Francis Grimes, 35th and Ludlow.	William Smith 1518 Callowhill street
Alexander McAuley, 518 S. Third street.	John Burke 709 Larkin street
Philip Arnold, 1239 Alder street.	John Hess 907 Poplar street
Patrick Boyles, 1718 Montrose street.	Thomas Shay 1050 Ward street
Michael Rodgers, 238 Jefferson street.	Felix Rogers 1420 N. Second street
Patrick Carlin, Sadsbury township,	Joan Coyle 2217 N. Tenth street
John Coyle, 624 Marshall street.	John Lynch 2212 Race street
Bartholomew Moonan, 222 St. John street.	Charles Schuhlar 330 St. John street
Patrick H. French, Broad, below Tioga.	Peter F. Cunningham 216 S. Third street
Richard Mackie, 2325 Almond st.	Charles Du Sarrel 2366 Frankford road
Michael Ryan, 1003 S. 17th street.	Thomas Wilson 1823 South street
John Brown, 1335 Mariner street.	Hugh Brown 1335 Brown street
Henry Hartman, 155 Poplar street.	Henry Schwalbach 33 N. Eleventh st
John Lynch, 913 Callowhill st.	Thomas McCormick 1325 Mott street
Wm. Dougherty, 525 Hirst street.	James White 499 Gaskill street
Andrew Kenny, 262 Girard avenue.	George Thompson 1246 Callowhill street
Henry Greivel, Paoli.	William Leckfeld 445 New Market street.
Samuel Stanhope, 770 S. Sixth street.	John Mack 1122 S. Thirteenth st
Charles Fleming, Montgomery county.	John O'Kane Montgomery county
Thomas Crawford, 211 S. Front street.	Patrick Brady 721 Stewart street
Christian Stern, 2343 Howard street.	George Hermann 931 Hutchinson street
Thomas Rahilley, 311 Wyoming street.	William Kelley 918 Cherry street
John Hannahan, Front and Race sts.	William Morris 910 Vine street
Friedlin Hartz, 478 N. Third street.	Charles Seltrech 493 N. Third street
Charles Heintzel, Fairmount.	J. B. Baker Chester county
Michael Maylon, Avondale.	James Fitzpatrick Avondale
Wm. Montgomery, 309 N. Front street.	J. P. Snyder 309 N. Front street
Patrick Scully, 7 Martindale place.	George [illegible] 1332 Kates street
Mathias Grabb, 770 S. Front street.	Lewis Lange 127 Catharine street
George Strube, Emerald and York.	Joseph Hilbert 1126 Sophia street
John Keedan, Bernard Sharkey, 765 Bedford street.	Patrick Sweeney Owen Cunningham 705 Bedford
Fred. Schwartz, 13 N. Sixth street.	Joseph Scheidt 1317 N. Sixth street
Joseph Dirnmer, 1330 Fisher street.	Ed. Dougherty Richmond street
Simon S. Altscheuld,	Simon Picard 435 N. Seventh street
John Farrel, 18 Pennsylvania av.	Henry Young Front street road
Henry Sharkey, Shippen, bel. Eighth.	Samuel Wilson 1818 Carver street
William Divinney, 1233 Hamilton street,	Ed. Logan, 1822 Wood street
Hugh Lawlor,	Thomas McCabin 335 Welsh street
Patrick Connelly, Northampton.	Joseph A. Costello 14 Leeds avenue
John B. Meyer, 8 New Market street.	George Thomson 1246 Callowhill street
John Burns, 117 Myrtle.	John Pears 728 Race street
James Mack, 1003 Carpenter street.	George Colgan 1336 Kates street
Thomas Fennell, 1628 Sansom street.	Henry Young, Front street road
John Fritz, 413 Dauphin street.	Joseph Ostertag 1865 N. Front street
James Sykes, Fifth and Girard av.	Thomas Sykes Fifth and Girard av
Ludwig Lewin, 339 S. Sixth street.	Hugh Brown 306 S. Front street
Patrick Dunn, 27 Hickey street.	George W. Derr 31 Thirteenth street
Thomas Lancaster, Flowertown.	Dennis McDonough 527 Cresson street
John Sessenburger, 133 N. Fourth street.	J. Maguire 1446 N. Fifth street
William Ganley, 508 South 21st street.	Robert Purdy 415 South 17th street
Hugh Devinney, 1233 Hamilton st.	Ed. Logan 1822 Wood street
John Gough, Montgomery co.	John O'Kane Montgomery co
Philip Meehan,	Andrew Meehan 1037 Shippen street
John Hahle, Gray's Ferry road.	George Coppes Gray's Ferry road
John Woods, 523 North 23d street.	John Thompson 25th and Callowhill sts
John Striker, 409 Moore street.	William G. Casner 127 Tasker street
John Rogers, Andrew Callahan, Montgomery co.	John Carlin George Pratt Montgomery co
David Walsh, Burroughs place.	Edward Boedrick 511 Penn street
Dennis Whelin, 1314 Prospect street.	John Wilson 1328 Christian street
Patrick Flynn, 143 North Second st.	John Murphy Front, below Race st
Anthony Aggury, 4514 Leiper street.	Henry Hoffman 64 Hedge street
Miny Campbell, 1705 St. Joseph's av.	Neil McDevitt 1106 Mark's lane
Herman Haller. 1121 Leaherd street.	Philip Arnold 1239 Alder street
Frederick Kline, Lambert & Victoria.	John G. Snyder 1301 Venango street
James Smith, 17 Lombard street.	John O'Grady 117 Lombard street
Hugh Clark, 731 S. Juniper street.	Michael Sellery 1309 Fitzwater street
Patrick Haughey, 715 Carlton street.	William Mason 112 Federal street
John R. King, 122 N. Front.	John Schuman 106 Race street
Martin Mulkey, 415 Perry street.	Pat Burns Kingfield place
George Herwig, 330 York avenue.	August William 1232 Hibbert street
Michael Riddell, 2057 Lombard street.	Pat Campbell 428 S. 23d street
Robert Maxwell, 774 S. Thirteenth st.	William Feit 1339 Fitzwater street
John Blake, 318 Seybert street.	Peter Manan Union st below Third
Daniel Carbly, Front & Mifflin sts.	John Carry 107 Green street
Philip Dougherty, 1210 S. Fourth street.	William Roddy 1210 S. Fourth street
Pat Gormley, Cadwallader street.	Peter McGuckin
James White, 409 Gaskill street.	Arthur McCann 6 Brown street
John Grasman, 1211 Howard street.	Joseph Ostertag 1856 N. Front street
Pat Mallady,	Samuel Dougherty 1222 Richmond street
George Otto, 358 Richmond street.	Charles Ziegler 979 N. Fifth street
John Haley, 1139 Adrian street.	George Thompson 1246 Callowhill street
Pat McClossin, 3526 Green street.	A. Kelley 2302 Market street
Pat McNamee, 1552 Cadwallader st.	Joseph Ostertag 1856 N. Front street
Joseph Sheurle, 1229 N. Front street.	Winzler Wabler 1434 Germantown av
Patrick Murphy, rear 1018 Hamilton st.	George Thompson 1246 Callawhill street
Daniel Sullivan, Hart's lane, 28th wd.	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Jeremiah Sheehan, 6 Metcalf street.	John McKeenan 181 Girard avenue
Jacob Elm, 1225 Leithgow street.	Michael Larkins 1010 Washington av
Wallace Gill,	Patrick Kelly Second and Diamond
Michael Hannin, Oxford & Hutchinson.	Thomas Flood 1233 N. Tenth street
Dennis Graylles, Hart's lane.	John Mack 1122 S. Thirteenth st
William McGurk, 1231 Cadwallader st.	Bernard McCann Camden
Michael Harding, 514 N. Twenty-fourth.	George A. Nizlky 629 Federal street
Arthur McColgan, 1817 Germantown av.	John McCullough Montgomery county
Patrick Burns, 150 S. Fourth street.	Theodore Wilson 1823 South street
John Peak, 1323 Elbon street.	William G. Casner 127 Tasker street
Patrick M. Keeley, 1318 N. Second street.	Thomas Wilson 1823 South street
Andrew Smith, 1173 S. Twelfth street.	Redmond McManus D. R. Payne
John W. Lynch, Montgomery county.	1824 Rhodes street
Anthony Diser, 3120 Market street.	John Burk 709 Larkin street
Jacob Arnold,	William Smith 1518 Callowhill st.
Henry Kelly, 41st and Ludlow sts.	George Tonesler 1225 Germantown road
J. M. Caffrey,	Peter Glinz 1207 Apple street
David McCarthy, 1826 Pennsylvania av.	Martin H. Ryan Swanson and Almond
John Connelly, 518 S. Third street.	Peter McGuckin 1468 Cadwalader street
Wm. McManamin,	Thomas Fitzgerald 570 Fulton street
George Walters, Germantown road.	Samuel McLaughlin 324 N. Thirteenth st
Christian Freytag, Fifth and Thompson.	George Daly 1315 Market street
John Punch, 771 S. Third street.	Michael Koons 210 Water street
James Linney, 1541 Cadwalader st.	Rowland Jacquett 1209 Crease street
Daniel Farley, 580 Fulton street.	Thomas Patton
James McSorley, 1340 Pearl street.	James C. McCartney 1242 Howard street
George Leffer, Lower Merion.	Richard McCloskey 755 S. Seventh street
Richard Lafferty, Front and South sts.	Thomas Watson Germantown
Sylvester Connell, 1217 Crease street.	Patrick McDonough 1018 Filbert street
James K. Patton, 1336 Poplar street.	James Brennan 253 Fifth street
Pat. J. Kelly, 1237 N. Fourth street.	James McGilligan 722 Leadham street
James Tanney, 714 Shippen street.	Patrick Drisdane 524 Race street
M. Dempster, Germantown.	George Kreanther 512 N. Second street
John Cullen, 4512 Lancaster av.	Ludwig Weisberger 1716 N. Third street
Edward Reynolds, 9 Ledger place.	John Burns 49 Norris street
Michael Kelley, Sixteenth and Olive.	John Mack 1122 S. Thirteenth st
William Mulvine, 509 N. Twentieth st.	Joseph Ostertag 1856 Front street
John Mann, 493 St. John street.	William Haipine 1323 Ellsworth street
Leonard Weisgerber, 5258 N. Second street.	James Regan 510 Christian street
James Conlan, 631 Fitzwater street.	Hermann Heidrich 2050 Kressler
Thomas Judge, 2045 Rittenhouse st.	Daniel Haley
Ludwig Weisberger, 1716 N. Third street.	Michael Haggerty 513 S. Front street
James Taggart, 1323 Ellsworth street.	Thomas Moore 742 S. Nineteenth st
James Curley,	Abram Morrell 825 Filbert street
Sebastian Crouse, 118 Thompson street.	Samuel Dougherty 1222 Richmond street
Michael Stack, 118 Relief street.	George Donkin 1331 Passyunk road
Jeremiah Murphy, 5 Relief street.	John P. Delaney 102 Union street
Michael Hayden, 1012 N. Tenth street.	Patrick Kelley 18 Montrose street
John F. Furze, 932 Morgan street,	Henry Drisdall Martin Meyers
Daniel Gordon, 1010 Richmond st.	958 Randolph street
Michael Doran, 423 Dean street.	Maurice Cochrane 112 S. Second street
John O'Conner, 606 Penn street.	Patrick Martin 757 S. Front street
H. Y. Ribard, 1622 Pine street.	John Roberts 1927 N. Second street
Owen Dornly, Adam Scherer, 3218 S street.	J. Alex. Smith 825 Calliowhill street
Thomas Ball, Nicetown lane.	Geo. W. Eigleburner 134 N. Eleventh street
Patrick Hill, 14 Meade street.	Ed Coyle 316 Callowhill street
Samuel Marshall, 1328 N. Front street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Jacob Meyer, Bucks county.	Henry Reiser 731 S. Front street
Bernard McNichol, 121 Jacoby street.	George W. Foley 925 Cantwell street
John Gallagher, 350 N. Second street.	Total for October 1 377
Leonard Borocu, 136 Eleventh street.	
John Welsh, 753 S. Front street.	
Nicholas Pentona, 813 S. Seventh street.	

Naturalized Friday, October 2.

Frederick Strahle, 1010 Germant'n road.	John Hartman 132 Coates street
Owen Hawkey, 1122 Adrian street.	James McMullen, 233 Queen street
Edward Kelley, 766 S. Third street.	Robert H. Dennison 783 S. Third street
George Kenedy, Fisher's lane, Ger'n.	Barney Callahan, Fisher's lane, Germ'n
John Sullivan, 322 Stanley street,	Michael Gleason 504 Larkin street
Benjamin Paradise, Pottstown.	John Ward, 1018 Filbert street
Bernard Dailey, 523 S. Thirteenth st.	Peter Dailly 526 Lombard street
Michael McCarthy, 1614 Walters street.	Michael Maning 1325 Heath street
Edward McCann, 1236 Ann street.	David Raylor 808 Huntingdon street
Val. Hill,	John Frester
Herman Hoffman, 2107 Locust street.	Fred. Goppinger 1399 Apple street
John Powers, 1732 Christian street.	Michael Powers 1732 Christian street

Name.	*Voucher.*
Thomas Ford, 3 Martinsdale place.	Eugene Costello 14 Leeds avenue
Miles Doyle, 1622 Alton street	James Doyle 619 Cherry street.
Michael Trainer, Montgomery av	Jacob Humel Front and South sts.
Charles Antoney, 1608 Swanson street.	James Hasson 1608 Sansom street
Thomas Laker, 221 Wharton street.	James Colton 949 Cantrell street
Frank Bartolomei, 1206 Market street.	Aug. Lenci 637 Race street
Bar. Breen, 1726 Wood street.	James A. Costello 14 Leeds avenue
John Perry, 505 S. Front street.	Ber. Muldoon 429 German street
Joseph Gilkey,	Allen Rutherford 1804 Coates street
John Nesbitt, 1610 Alexander st.	Charles Martin 759 S. Second street
John Sheridan, 1711 Christian st.	John Murray 1125 Anita street
Henry Newman, 538 Loraine street.	Charles Birkenhauer 705 Coates street
James McGall, 2122 Locust street.	Thomas Morris 1012 Milton street
Jacob Eckert, 1720 Bodine street.	Joseph Ostertag 1856 Front street
Dennis Daley, 516 N. Fourth st.	Edwd. F. Gentner
Anthony De Less, Daniel Stocki,	Manuel Fritas Joseph Moher 236 S. Third st
John Dawson, 529 Chippewa st	John Donlon 501 Chippewa st
William Conwells, Green near 36th st.	Bernard Gallagher Green near 36th st
Herman Jones, 1212 Wallace st.	Isaac Young 636 N. 7th st
Fred. Kerekler, 251 N. 15th st.	Christopher Gerkes 209 N. 15th st